Annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind

For the Year 1928

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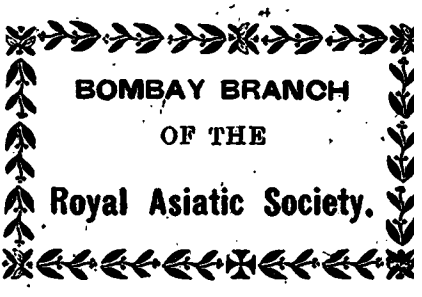

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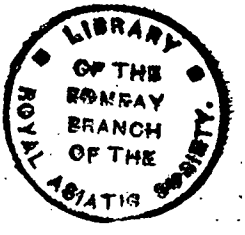
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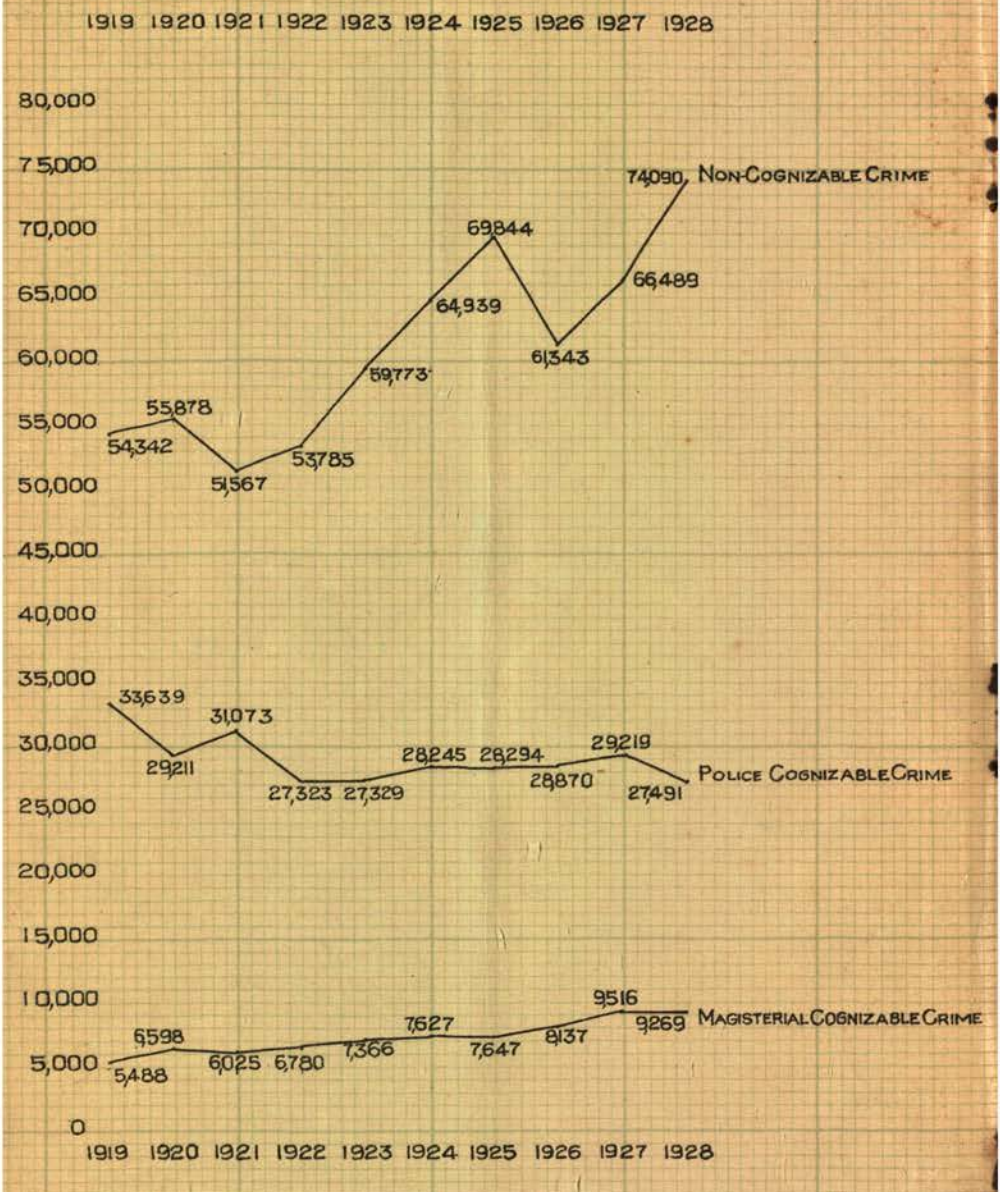

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ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR 1928

Charge.

1. Mr. F. C. Griffith, C.S.I., O.B.E., held charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police up to the 15th October 1928, on which date he proceeded on leave. I took charge on the same date after office hours, and continued to officiate as Inspector General of Police to the end of the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.	Mr. J. B. Jenkins throughout the year.
Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.	Mr. K. C. Rushton throughout the year.
Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	Mr. R. L. McCulloch from 1st January 1928 to 20th March 1928. Mr. G. S. Wilson from 21st March 1928 to 14th October 1928. Mr. D. Healy from 15th October 1928 to 31st December 1928.

Total reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 110,850 as against 105,224 in 1927, an increase of 5,626 cases under all classes.

The total cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year stood at 27,491, whereas those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 9,269, giving a total of 36,760, as against 38,735 in 1927—a decrease of 1,975 cases.

The total non-cognizable crime stood at 74,090 as against 66,489 in 1927—an increase of 7,601 cases.

The attached graph shows the comparative rise and fall of reported crime of these three categories during the last ten years.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has fallen from 33,639 to 27,491,-a reduction of 6,148 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have risen from 5,488 to 9,269, an increase of 3,781.

Non-cognizable complaints have risen from 54,342 to 74,090, an increase of 19,748, the rise being specially noticeable after 1922.

Statement A, Part I —Total cognizable cases reported to the Police.

3. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the preceding year was as under :—

	1927	*1928*
Northern Range	11,501	11,379
Southern Range	10,018	9,005
	21,519	20,384

The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency excluding Sind (classes I to VI) were :—

1924	28,245
1925	28,294
1926	28,870
1927	29,219
1928	27,491

These figures indicate an appreciable fall, *viz.*, by 1,728 cases (under all classes) as compared with the figures for 1927. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and that under class VI shows a decrease of 1,135 and 593 cases respectively.

Districts showing the most marked decrease in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code are Poona (547) and Dharwar (321). The explanations furnished in support of these fluctuations in district reports are as under :—

In Poona, this is ascribed to the running down of a number of gangs of criminals who had been a nuisance in previous years and also to the fact that a number of habitual house-breakers were arrested during the latter months of 1927 and were still in Jail during the year under report.

The District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, attributes the decrease to the more reasonable registration of crime in Hubli Town, where during the past three years crime had been magnified by splitting up cases and registering as so many different offences what was really only one case, to the introduction of a better patrolling scheme and to the preventive action taken under sections 106, 107, 109, 110, 144 and 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Among the other districts showing a moderate fall in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code is Satara. This district is noteworthy for its consistent progress towards law and order in the last six or seven years. Eight or nine years ago its reported crime was double what it is now. The chief cause of trouble was the Ramoshis. Since the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to this tribe and the more notorious of their members were sent to settlements, there has been a steady decrease in crime. This Act has also been worked effectively against other tribes, in this district, with satisfactory results. The offence of arson, however, which has always been a feature of this district, still remains prevalent and the majority of cases goes unreported. Such offences are the outcome of village factions and the Patel of the village in not reporting them appears generally to act on the principle of " least

said soonest mended." The detection of such cases presents great difficulties except when an offender is caught red-handed which is seldom: their prevention depends chiefly on the composition of faction differences which may be effected by means tried by the Assistant Superintendent of Police in certain cases which the District Magistrate describes as "a sort of social, moral, religious and administrative restraint." The effect of these experiments has yet to be seen.

In contradistinction to Satara, reported crime in the Bombay Suburban District is steadily on the increase. This year an increase of 114 cases is reported and this is the only district in the Presidency where any marked increase is shown. The reason is not far to seek. Suburban development is proceeding apace and year by year conditions there are approximating more to those of residential areas in Bombay City but without a corresponding increase of protection from the growing crowd of undesirables and from bad characters from Bombay City. The District has already outgrown the increase of police strength which was considered necessary in 1925 and recently sanctioned.

As regards cases under class VI the decrease of 593 cases under this head admits of no useful comment. The increase or decrease in different districts is largely regulated by the increased activity of the Police or relaxation thereof under different local Acts as dictated by district officers in accordance with local needs and conditions.

Reported serious crime.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1927 and in the year under report are :—

	1927	*1928*
Murders	342	348
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	116	151
Dacoities	164	150
Robberies	524	430
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ..	5,681	5,141
Thefts (including cattle thefts)	8,494	8,110
Receiving stolen property	407	386
Total serious crime ..	15,728	14,716

These figures show an appreciable decrease of 1,012 cases as compared with the figures for 1927. The only type of crime showing an increase is that relating to offences against the human body. Under this head there was an increase of 41 cases over the last year. The districts of Kaira, Surat, Ahmednagar, Satara and Belgaum chiefly contributed to this increase. In Surat, the increase was due to the Hindu-Muslim Riots which took place there on the 28th and 29th September 1928 while in Belgaum, as usual, many of the homicides and riots were due to disputes about land or adoption. The ordinary murder is not a form of crime which can usually be influenced by preventive action but in the case of village factions which, in the southern part of the Presidency not infrequently result in a gang of one party setting upon and doing in a solitary member of the opposite faction, it has been shown by Mr. Holland, the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, that this particular variety of crime can be very considerably reduced by timely

and strong action under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. These faction fights which are very common in Dharwar have been very conspicuously absent during 1928.

Reports of offences against property with violence (dacoity and robbery) were less by 108 than in 1927. This is a considerable reduction and is reflected in the majority of districts, the fall being more pronounced in the Southern Range. Ahmedabad suffered from the depredations of two gangs operating on the borders of Baroda State and the Mahi Kantha Agency which resulted in a rise under dacoities in that district. Apart from this the Northern Range was normal. Kaira continued to be fairly peaceful, thanks to the restrictions on Dharalas under the Criminal Tribes Act, while Nasik shows the most notable reduction from 68 to 42 due principally to the Kolis and Thakurs in the Ghats giving no trouble.

In the Southern Range, Dharwar and Sholapur show the most marked improvement. In the former district robberies have fallen from 55 to 17, a remarkable decrease which is attributed to the strict enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act, preventive measures assisted by co-operation between the district and village police and other measures taken by Mr. Holland. In Sholapur, dacoities and robberies dropped from 64 to 36. This was in part due to the rounding up of four gangs, two of which hailed from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Territory and a third from Akalkot State.

There can be little doubt that the marked increase in public motor traffic in the last few years has served in a considerable degree to render highway robbery an unprofitable business.

Reports of house-breakings decreased by 540. This was shared by both Ranges. The most noticeable fall is in Poona where the number of these cases dropped from 720 to 467. In Poona City Sub-Division the keenness and energy of Mr. Wilkins, the Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge, in supervising night rounds had a marked effect. The lodging in jail of a number of habitual house-breakers towards the end of 1927 and the arrest of a gang of five young men early in 1928 who made a speciality of removing property through windows, also contributed to the reduction. In the District Sub-Divisions the disposal in 1927 of a gang of Bhils which had been responsible for a large number of house-breakings, considerably eased the situation.

The decrease of 56 in Ahmedabad is assigned to the more active working of the preventive sections against bad characters while the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, where a considerable drop is reported, attributes it to the rounding up of certain gangs of Phase Pardhis, to special enquiries against certain gangs of Bhils and to the marking down of Chitra-Kathis. The gangs of Phase Pardhis who wander between the Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts living alternately by casual labour and crime were persuaded towards the end of the year to settle at the Belapur Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar District where they were provided with regular work and where, in their spare time, they are encouraged to indulge their hunting instincts in the destruction

of pig for which they are paid rewards by the Company. The experiment has worked well up to the present.

In Nasik District the house-breakings reported, though they show, no increase on last year's figure, are nearly as numerous as those in Poona and are higher than those in any other district. This is the only district which reports about the same number of house-breakings in a year as it does thefts. They have averaged about 35 a month during the last three years while prior to that they even exceeded the thefts reported—in 1924, by as many as 140. The larger towns of the district do not contribute noticeably to the total number of these offences and the abnormality is confined to certain areas only. This phenomenon has engaged the special attention of successive Superintendents during the last few years but a satisfactory solution has not yet been found. Mr. Jacob is examining the matter carefully and has introduced measures which may bear good results in time.

Thefts including cattle thefts have again decreased, this year by 384 for which the Southern Range is chiefly responsible with 327 cases. Of this number Poona District alone subscribes 225 of which 80 per cent. represents the reduction in Poona City. Here again the stimulating influence of Mr. Wilkins is again discernible. With the elimination of figures for Sind from this report the importance of the words " including cattle thefts " largely disappears. That the Presidency proper cannot claim complete immunity from organized cattle theft was however brought to light by some useful work by the Kaira Police under Mr. Ommanney. This revealed that a small but systematic traffic in stolen cattle had been carried on for eight years by two gangs working in Kaira and disposing of their cattle in adjacent districts and Native States. This resulted in the detection of 21 cases none of which had been reported to the Police.

In cases against receivers of stolen property, there was a drop of 24 cases, which was obviously due to the heavy fall in the number of thefts.

Incidence of (a) Cognizable and (b) Serious crime per thousand of Population.

5. The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those for 1927.

They are given below compared with this Presidency.

(*a*) Incidence per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime reported in 1926 and 1927 under classes I to V :—

	1926	*1927*
(1) Burma	4·06	4·06
(2) Central Provinces	2·48	2·71
(3) North West Frontier Province	2·20	2·24
(4) Punjab	1·84	1·99
(5) Assam	1·52	1·55
(6) United Provinces	1·62	1·55
(7) Bombay Presidency Proper	1·43	1·45
(8) Bengal	1·21	1·28
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1·09	1·08
(10) Madras	1·04	1·07

This shows a general rise in 7 out of the 10 Administrations during 1927. Burma continued to be the most, and Madras the least, criminal, while Bombay stood stationary.

(*b*) Incidence of total serious crime per 1,000 of population reported in 1926 and 1927 :—

	1926	*1927*
(1) Bombay	1·05	1·060
(2) Bengal	1·006	1·065
(3) Madras	·80	·82
(4) Central Provinces	2·04	2·23
(5) Punjab	1·38	1·48
(6) United Provinces	1·37	1·28
(7) Burma	2·57	2·55
(8) Bihar and Orissa	·88	·87
(9) Assam	1·08	1·12
(10) North West Frontier Province	1·42	1·40

Bombay thus stood at No. 8 in this respect as against No. 7 in 1926.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1927 per policeman were :—

(1) Assam	3·81
(2) Central Provinces	3·57
(3) Burma	3·54
(4) Bihar and Orissa	3·02
(5) Bengal	2·48
(6) United Provinces	2·11
(7) Bombay	1·91
(8) Madras	1·87

Attached to this report as Appendix A is a statement showing the incidence per 1,000 of population of reported crime classes I to V and serious crime in this Presidency, district by district, during 1928.

The figure for the Presidency excluding Sind for total crime has fallen from 1·45 in 1927 to 1·37 and for serious crime from 1·06 to ·99.

The blot on this otherwise satisfactory picture is the Bombay Suburban District which stands out from the rest with a figure of incidence of 6·8 for total Penal Code cases and 4·63 for serious crime. These are again an advance on the previous year's figures. The situation may best be described by quoting the Superintendent's own words :—

" The whole position with regard to the Police in this District cannot be called anything but thoroughly unsatisfactory. The forebodings by my predecessors, of increase in work and deterioration in results, have been more than justified; and, if Police work is to be taken seriously, a complete reorganization is essential. The figures of cognizable crime alone show this, from the following figures :—

1926	849
1927	950
1928	1,088

It is not merely an increase in rank and file that is urgently needed, but the necessity for the provision of a proper investigating staff is obvious. It has been estimated that one Sub-Inspector cannot properly investigate more than 100 cognizable cases in a year.

Yet there is only one Sub-Inspector for each of the six police stations of this district, although three of them have had this year over 200 cases, and only one has had less than 100. This is in addition to the number of miscellaneous enquiries and other duties which they have to do, in an area which is distinctly an urban and not a rural one. Inquiries in connection with arms, petroleum, hotel and other licences, public conveyance and traffic work, motor and factory accidents, all mean a great deal of inquiry work for the Sub-Inspector, which prevent his giving proper attention to his most important duty of investigation of crime."

The Superintendent adds, as an indication of the increasing volume of miscellaneous work that, in 1926 the enquiries into motor accidents numbered 57. This year they numbered 189.

An increase of strength which was considered the minimum necessary for efficient working in this district three years ago has recently been sanctioned but the rapid development has already outgrown this. The situation therefore still calls for serious consideration.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was as under :—

	1927	*1928*
Indian Penal Code	25,334	24,474
Class VI	8,508	8,033
Total ..	33,842	32,507

The number of cases in which Police refused investigation under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 961 as against 828 in 1927, leaving 31,546 cases for investigation against 33,014 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, increased from 2·44 in 1927 to 2·95 in 1928. The increase is mainly contributed by the Southern Range, the most marked increase being in the Dharwar District, *viz.*, from 6·53 in 1927 to 15·48 in the year under report. The explanation given by the Superintendent in support of this rise is as under :—

" In order to satisfy myself that this section has been rightly used, I have made a careful examination of all cases rejected and found that in *128* cases no property at all was lost (many of these were false), in 89 cases property was trifling, unidentifiable and complainant was unwilling to proceed and 40 cases were civil disputes."

Excluded cases.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,682 as against 5,955 in 1927. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 17·47 against 17·59 in the year before. There was some improvement in the Southern Range where the percentage fell from 17·91 in 1927 to 17·34 in the year under report, while there was a slight increase in the number of excluded cases in the Northern Range, the percentage being 17·58 as against 17·31 in the preceding year. In the Thana District where the increase in percentage is most marked, *viz.*, 30·33 against 22·30 in 1927, the rise has been attributed to a large number of cases having been compounded in courts.

The fall in the percentage of excluded cases in the Southern Range was largely contributed by the Dharwar District where the total number of

such cases was 207 against 467 in 1927 and 456 in 1926. This appears to indicate that the refusal under section 157 (*b*) of a larger number of cases than usual in this district was justified.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Of the excluded cases mentioned above, 837 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 810 in 1927—an increase of 27 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal also rose from 2·39 in 1927 to 2·57 in 1928. This trivial increase was evenly distributed over both the Ranges.

Side by side with the increase in the total number of maliciously false cases, the number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered also increased, the number being 239 cases against 179 in 1927. Of the former 102 ended in conviction and 91 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 28·55 against 22·09 in 1927 and 24·84 in 1926.

The percentage of convictions to false cases tried during the last four years were :—

1925	63·49
1926	62·60
1927	59·63
1928	68·91

Both numerically and proportionately the number of prosecutions undertaken during 1928 was larger than in the year before and it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions to false cases tried during the year under report also showed a considerable improvement. The rise in the percentage of convictions mainly occurred in the Southern Range (58·73 in 1927 to 72·97 in 1928). The rise in the Northern Range was insignificant.

As regards the heavy rise in the number of maliciously false cases in the Thana and Kaira Districts, the Commissioner, Northern Division, has observed as follows :—

"These statistics reveal the melancholy fact that while maliciously false complaints are going on increasing, the number of prosecutions are decreasing. In order to discourage false and malicious complaints it is necessary that the offenders should be prosecuted on a much larger scale than at present."

Vexatious complaints.

9. The provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied in 128 cases as against 101 in 1927. The total amount of compensation awarded during the year was Rs. 5,252 as compared with Rs. 3,103 in the year before.

Pending cases.

10. Four thousand and ninety-three cases were pending at the close of the year under report as against four thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight in the previous year. The decrease of 635 cases was due to the decrease in the cognizable crime dealt with during the year. For 516 of these the Southern Range was responsible.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last two years has been :—

Year	Percentage
1927	13·97
1928	12·59

The number of cases pending with the magistracy was 3,043 as against 1,050 with the Police. The percentage of cases pending with the magistrates has risen from 69·9 in 1927 to 74·3 in the year under report.

Again this year complaints are not absent in the district reports regarding the prejudicial effect on police cases and the inconvenience to the public arising from prolonged and frequent delays which are often permitted on flimsiest pretexts.

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

11. Eliminating cases "Excluded" and those "Pending" at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 22,654 cases as against 23,080 in 1927—a decrease of 426 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures of the last two years is as under :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Class VI	Total
1927	15,814	7,266	23,080
1928	15,547	7,107	22,654

The decrease in the Southern Range was most marked (404 cases).

The classes under which decrease is most noticeable are classes III and V—serious offences against person and property and minor offences against property.

Undetected Police Cognizable cases.

12. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 7,064 as against 7,185 in 1927—a decrease of 121 cases.

The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1927	*1928*
Northern Range	3,730	4,001
Southern Range	3,455	3,063

The percentages of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood as under :—

	1927	*1928*
Northern Range	30·29	32·55
Southern Range	32·08	29·55
Total ..	31·13	31·18

These percentages would indicate that there was some deterioration in the Northern Range, while the Southern Range succeeded in securing some improvement over the figures for 1927.

If Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately the percentage for the Presidency proper decreased from 43·72 in 1927 to 43·49 in the year under report.

The districts in which the percentage of undetected cases was unduly high were Thana (51·68) and Nasik (52·60). There is not much doubt but that the failure in Thana was due in an appreciable extent to frequent changes of Superintendent, as many as five different officers having held charge there during the year. The District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, has a theory that crime is becoming more difficult of detection owing to its finding, under certain modern influences, increasing favour with the moneyed and educated classes as a profession and that profitable burglary carefully planned by a wealthy receiver is becoming increasingly common and is practically never detected. I am not prepared to subscribe to this in the absence of ample corroboration.

It is satisfactory to note that in Poona District where the percentage of undetected Indian Penal Code cases was as high as 57·19 in 1927 it has dropped to 49·27. The figure is still high but is a great improvement on the previous two years.

Police cases decided by trial.

13. Out of 14,629 cases decided by trial, 13,584 ended in conviction as against 14,199 out of 15,067 cases tried in 1927. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 92·85 as against 94·23 in the year before under all classes and 90·02 against 91·56 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of precentages of convictions obtained by the Police in courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1927	*1928*
Murders, etc.	71·73	73·55
Dacoities	91·30	63·04
Robberies	84·72	76·15
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (serial No. 29 in Statement A, Part I).	90·94	89·54
Thefts including cattle thefts ..	95·02	93·34
Receiving stolen property ..	94·46	93·09

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1928 and the year preceding is as under :—

1927	61·52
1928	59·96

This fall in the percentage is mainly due to the rise (133 cases) in the number of cases in which investigation was refused. As such cases are included in cases disposed of as true, no importance can be attached to the fall in the percentage shown above. So far as cases actually tried in courts are concerned the percentage of convictions in the year was practically as satisfactory as in the year before.

Sessions cases.

14. The cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, were 759 as against 721 in 1927. Out of 629 cases tried, 468 ended in conviction as compared with 581 and 432 respectively in 1927. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 74·40 as against 74·35 in the year before. Of the remaining cases 159 ended in acquittal or discharge and 130 remained pending at the close of the year. The Northern Range was again conspicuous by returning a very high percentage of convictions (76·63) while, in the Southern Range the percentage decreased slightly from 72·58 in 1927 to 71·54 in 1928.

Commenting on the proper results obtained in the Sessions Court in the Surat District where the percentage of convictions decreased from 82·60 in 1927 to 64·70 in 1928, the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, writes :—

"The results are poor: but with jurors temperamentally predisposed, in all but property cases, to take the accused victim's part, such results are inevitable. They might even have been worse, had it not been for the Judge who, disagreeing with the jury, repeatedly referred the cases to the High Court."

Offences under special and Local laws.

15. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 7,694 in 1928 against 8,174 in the preceding year, giving a decrease of 480. The decrease was largely contributed by the Northern Range (324) and the districts mainly responsible for it were Broach, Kaira, Thana and Nasik. On the other hand, Surat returned the largest increase of 312 cases. This increase was mostly due to the increased activity of the Police under Public Conveyances and the Motor Vehicles Acts.

Of the 7,694 cases, 6,634 were brought to trial of which 6,375 ended in conviction against 8,174, 6,822 and 6,640 respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 96·09 against 97·47 in 1927.

Cognizable crime direct cases.

16. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police in 1928 was 9,269 against 9,516 in 1927 (*vide* graph *ante*).

The cases ending in conviction numbered 5,404 as against 5,571 in 1927, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 58·30 against 58·54 in 1927.

Statement A, Part II —Persons in police cases.

17. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 27,577 as against 27,697 in 1927.

Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 33,032 as compared with 32,937 in the previous year. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 535 against 405 in 1927—a percentage of 1·94 of the total arrested as compared with 1·46 in 1927. Of the 33,032 persons for

disposal 26,114 were tried during the year of whom 17,998 were convicted giving a percentage of 68·92 on the total tried against 69·63 in the year before.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges separately were as under :—

	1927	*1928*
Northern Range	67·49	66·14
Southern Range	72·46	72·64

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 17,945 were tried of whom 10,447 were convicted giving a percentage of 58·21 as against 59·71 in the preceding year. At the end of the year, 5,885 persons were awaiting trial or investigation as against 5,455 in 1927, giving a percentage of 17·81 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 16·56 in 1927.

In the Nasik District, nearly 40 per cent. of the persons sent up for trial on charges under the Indian Penal Code were acquitted, Commenting on this the District Magistrate observes :—

"The proportion of acquittals to criminals charged is certainly very heavy and really calls for detailed investigation which I propose to have made."

Statement B, Part I—Non-cognizable crime.

18. Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 66,489 in 1927 to 74,090 in the year under report—a net increase of 7,601 cases (*vide* graph *ante*). The increase was mainly contributed by the Northern Range (6,862) the Southern Range returning an increase of 739 cases. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 76,712 as against 69,614 in 1927. Of the 76,712 cases, 53,799 were tried and 44,084 ended in conviction, against 49,592 and 39,134 cases respectively in 1927. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal rose from 56·21 in 1927 to 57·46 in the year under report.

Statement B, Part II—Persons in Non-cognizable cases.

19. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before courts during 1928 was 1,18,493 as against 1,09,053 in 1927. 7,195 persons were discharged after appearance, without trial, 81,590 were tried of whom 53,454 were convicted and 28,136 were discharged or acquitted against 5,508, 77,246, 47,601 and 29,645 respectively in 1927. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts were 65·51 and 45·11 as against 61·62 and 43·64 respectively in 1927.

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

20. The value of property stolen during 1928 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 10,46,010 against Rs. 10,19,950 in 1927. The value of property recovered was Rs. 2,85,666 as compared with Rs. 3,12,277 in 1927. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property

recovered in individual cases, was 38·87 against 38·09 in the previous year. Similar percentages for the two Ranges separately were :—

	1927	1928
Northern Range	35·40	37·40
Southern Range	41·33	40·76

Preventive action.

21. The details of cases and persons sent up under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in the Appendix B to this Report.

The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections dropped from 1,572 to 1,388—a decrease of 184 : comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately, the Southern Range returned a decrease of 113 while Northern Range recorded a drop of 71 persons. The districts reporting heavy falling off were Broach (90), Bijapur (32), Satara (30), Kolaba (27) and Thana (22). Marked increase was returned by Ahmedabad (62) and Poona (21).

Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies and Provinces.

22. A separate review dealing with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and giving details of indigenous resident and wandering classes and tribes has been submitted separately to Government.

Of foreigners who visited this Presidency the most ubiquitous and all pervading were, as usual, numerous gangs of Iranis who wandered about the Presidency, chiefly by rail—not always with tickets—plying their usual deceptive methods. Not many convictions were obtained against them though there is little doubt that they are responsible for more crime than comes to light.

An interesting discovery was made during the year that this Presidency has been exploited for some years by gangs of Muzaffarnagar Bauriahs hailing from Sind, chiefly by house-breaking. Details of this are given later in this report.

The Bombay Suburban District continued to be the happy hunting ground for criminals from all parts of India and in particular for those who use Bombay City as their headquarters. The district is however free from any resident criminal tribes or classes.

Habitual offenders.

23. During the year under report 3,227 out of 17,998 persons convicted, were identified as having been previously convicted and 892 were classed as "habitual offenders", against 2,730 ; 18,482 and 740 respectively in 1927. The figure of habituals was again very high in the Northern Range, *viz.*, 621, that for Southern Range being 271. The number of habituals tried and convicted was most marked in the Districts of Poona (132), East Khandesh (127), Ahmednagar (107) and Ahmedabad (102).

The short sentences which are more often than not meted out to these pests serve no useful purpose. It appears to be a common idea among Magistrates that the amount of punishment should be measured by the value of property stolen. If a pickpocket acquires only Rs. 5 he gets a

light sentence. If he happens to hit on a packet of jewels in someone's pocket his sentence is heavier. This takes no account of the fact that an habitual of this type lives by preying on society and it is only a bit of luck that he is caught on an occasion when the proceeds of his offence are small. The public needs to be protected from such people by their being put away for as long as possible.

Gang cases. Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

24. The total number of gang cases taken up during the year under report was 13 as against one in the previous year. Including the one case pending from the previous year the total number for disposal was 14. Of the 14 cases, 4 were pending at the close of the year, 2 were declared to be non-cognizable, and the remaining 8 ended in conviction, as against 4 in the year before. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 61 of whom 21 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, 4 were released and 36 were tried. Of the latter, 23 were convicted giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried, of 63·88 as against 77·27 in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was maintained at 100 as in the year before. These results are very gratifying.

Important cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways.

25. The important cases dealt with by the District and the Railway Police during the year were :—

(1) *Counterfeit coining cases of Ahmedabad City*

One Popatlal Karamsi, a Bania of Detroj—ostensibly a cloth merchant —was noticed by the Sub-Inspector of Detroj to be very ready to accept currency notes in exchange for rupees at a generously nominal charge. The rupees were new in appearance though not by the dates stamped on them. Examined by bank officials at Ahmedabad they were found to be counterfeit. Popatlal was then arrested, and explained that he had obtained the coins from three goldsmith brothers in Ahmedabad at the rate of 120 counterfeits in exchange for 100 genuine coins, which also explained his own generosity. In the search of the premises occupied by two utterers in Detroj, whose names were given by Popatlal, 699 coins were recovered from one and 7 from the other. The search of the premises occupied by the three goldsmith brothers in Ahmedabad produced an interesting haul of 2,681 silver blanks of the size and weight of a rupee, 1,153 counterfeit rupees, the remains of the metal strips from which the blanks had been punched, and other implements for counterfeiting coins.

Further enquiries showed that the three enterprising brothers had been counterfeiters in Cutch State coins and British rupees for the past ten to fifteen years.

A servant of the three brothers, who had absconded from Ahmedabad as soon as the Police raid took place, was traced by the Baroda State Police at Kathor. As the result of additional information obtained from this man two more blanks and some cutting punches were found concealed in the rafters of the building occupied by the three brothers. After three months' investigation the three brothers were convicted and

sentenced by the Sessions Court to long terms of imprisonment, while two cases are pending trial and one is still being investigated.

(2) *Cheating by reduplication of currency notes in Godhra Town.*

About the middle of March in 1928, the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, heard several rumours that one Occhavlal Bhikhalal, a local Bania and cloth merchant, assisted by a professional " saint " from Northern India, had been cheating a number of local merchants by the pretended miracle of doubling currency notes. Those who had been fleeced in this way shrank from exposing their losses to the public gaze, either through a fear of ridicule or of self-incrimination. However one worm (in the shape of a Borah merchant who had lost thirty-one Rs. 1,000 notes in this fashion!) turned at last. Investigation by the Police led to a case under section 420, Indian Penal Code, being registered against the ingenious Occhavlal and his partner. Occhavlal now played a fresh card in attempting to compound the case by direct negotiations with the Borah, and did in fact pay Rs. 16,000 to him, making it appear to be a *bona fide* business transaction. The shadiness of this transaction being exposed however the case ended in a conviction of three years' rigorous imprisonment to Occhavlal, and of two years' rigorous imprisonment to his partner and a fine of Rs. 20,000.

(3) *Veghanpur Dacoity—District Panch Mahals*

The value of detailed observation at the scene of crime is exemplified by this case. At midnight on 2nd February 1928, the village of Veghanpur in Godhra Taluka was raided by a party of a dozen dacoits. In the usual fashion the raiders fired several shots on entering the village to frighten the villagers, and the villagers as usual made a rapid exit through their backdoors and concealed themselves in their fields. The raiders completed their work in an hour and a half in an almost empty village, and got away with about Rs. 670 worth of property. As the raiders had covered up their faces, no identification was possible and all the available information given to the Police was that from their speech they appeared to be Dharalas. This however was shown to be improbable after the examination of some half-burnt scraps of paper which were found at the scene and had apparently been used as wads for a muzzle-loading gun. These scraps of paper were noticed to bear writing in Hindi which on closer inspection revealed the name of a certain Bhaya in several instances. This led the Police to turn their attention to Bhayas which resulted in the tracing of the owner of the name in a village in Baroda State and the discovery of the whole gang, comprising 13 men in all. Out of these, nine were arrested and eventually convicted to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

(4) *The Arson case of Sayan, District Surat*

Mohanlal, the accused in this case, was the owner of a cotton ginning factory at Sayan in the Olpad Taluka of Surat District. Through successive " cotton fires " in 1919, 1925 and 1927, all of which had been classed as " accidental " he had succeeded in recovering large sums of money from different Insurance Companies. In May 1928, another

fire broke out in his Sayan Factory on which he claimed Rs. 15,000. The surveyors and assessors of the Insurance Company concerned at first accepted this fire as accidental; but later, on an application made by a rival party, the District Police started an investigation into the case. After a laborious inquiry, in the course of which the accused, a wealthy and influential man, did everything he could to frustrate the ends of justice, the accidental nature of the fire was disproved. He was successfully prosecuted and was sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Surat, to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4,000.

(5) *Courageous arrest of a Desperado*

Search was being made for two registered Lamanis named Ramji Krishna and Limbya Keshya, who had absconded, and were believed to have been concerned in the murder of one Hanma Shelvadi, near Gajendragad on 7th January 1926. They were subsequently arrested in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Territory. Breaking out of Jail, they murdered the informer in the case. In November 1927, they waylaid and murdered in a barbarous manner a sowar of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Police at a village called Hire-Myageri in the Nizam's Territory,—three miles from Gajendragad where their relatives lived. After this, a large reward was offered for their arrest by the Nizam's Government. On 11th November 1928, Limbya Keshya was shot by the Nizam's Police. The other desperado in company with two other absconding Lamanis, approached the Gajendragad Tanda boldly along the main road on the evening of 17th November 1928. At that time Sub-Inspector L. R. Kolekar accompanied by two other Policemen and a clerk attached to the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Division, Dharwar, happened to be going out for a walk. Sub-Inspector Kolekar asked the Lamanis who they were, and then recognised one of them by the light of the moon as the desperado Ramji. Two of the Lamanis bolted but Sub-Inspector Kolekar at once grappled with the murderer Ramji and was assisted by others who were all unarmed. The absconding companions of Ramji Lamani fired on the Police with a gun they had, but failed to prevent them from securing their man. This desperado had ammunition on his person and a sword and dagger concealed in his clothes.

Communal Tension.

26. The situation as between the Hindu and Moslem communities showed no signs of improvement during the year; if anything, relations became more strained judging by the seriousness of the disturbances which took place in different parts of the Presidency. At Godhra the increasing bitterness which had manifested itself for some time culminated on 18th September in a serious outbreak of communal feeling. This was started by an attack by Muhammadans on a Jain procession while passing a mosque when a few persons were injured and was followed by an attack on Mr. Mukadam, the local Hindu representative on the Legislative Council, Mr. Shah, a prominent local pleader and president of the branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha, and a few other Hindus when on their way to interview the District Magistrate regarding the disturbance. Mr. Shah received serious

injuries to which he succumbed the next day and Mr. Mukadam had his arm fractured. Others received slight injuries. Feelings ran high in Godhra for some days as a result of this deplorable event and the tension was prolonged by the news of similar disturbances at Surat which occurred shortly after. Thanks, however, to the prompt measures taken by the local officers no further breach of the peace occurred in Godhra itself though outside in the surrounding villages the disorder had its repercussions in the form of the destruction by fire of large tracts of grazing land owned by Muhammadan contractors and attacks on the latter by Hindu villagers. Apprehension of counter reprisals by the Muhammadans for these acts necessitated the drafting in of extra armed police from other districts to patrol and picket the town and villages affected and the situation did not permit of their removal until six weeks later. Mr. Zia-ud-din, the District Superintendent, deserves praise for the firmness and tact which he brought to bear on a difficult situation rendered still more difficult by the unfounded allegations of partiality with which he was constantly confronted. The prosecution of twenty accused in the main case was doomed to failure from the outset by attempts on the part of witnesses to involve innocent persons by false identification and later in court by wholesale falsehood. The case resulted in the discharge of the accused.

At Surat Hindu-Muslim rioting broke out during the Ganpati procession on 28th September. Previous processions had passed off under police protection on 22nd and 23rd without incident but on this occasion the procession was held up by a mob of Muhammadans in front of a mosque and though it succeeded with the aid of the police in passing this it was again detained opposite another mosque by a furious threatening crowd whose feelings finally boiled over when a squad of police further ahead of the procession were compelled to fire in self-defence killing one Pathan. The infuriated mob placed the body on the road and stated that the procession would have to pass over it if it insisted on following the original route. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police therefore diverted the procession to the Tapti down a side lane without further mishap. Later in the afternoon rioting of the most serious nature between Hindu and Muhammadan mobs again arose at the same place and it was only with the greatest difficulty necessitating charges by mounted police that the opposing factions were separated. Thereafter violent mobs assembled at different places in the city causing serious injury to several persons. Police were despatched in motor lorries to the localities affected and were kept busy till late at night dispersing them. Next day sporadic rioting was renewed and the situation was only brought under control on the afternoon of 29th by dint of incessant patrolling, seizure of all weapons and the arrest of loiterers as well as rioters. The rioting throughout was of the most violent character while isolated murders were not absent.

Messrs. F. W. O'Gorman and D. D. Kothawala, the District and Deputy Superintendents of Police, and the Police under them acquitted themselves admirably on this grave occasion. It is noteworthy that the widespread disorder was brought under control in twenty-four hours

without a shot being fired by the Police except on one occasion in self-defence at the beginning.

At Sangamner in Ahmednagar District, the Hanmant Jayanti car procession brought a renewal of the Hindu-Muslim trouble. The Hindus objected to the route laid down by the District Magistrate which avoided the mosque where trouble had previously occurred. They therefore took the " Rath " out some twenty yards and left it there. Later when Mohurrum occurred the Hindus objected to any Muhammadan procession passing it. This led to the defilement of a mosque and a Hindu temple which produced a difficult situation for a short time. A subsequent Hindu procession with the usual trouble about music before mosques served to fan the trouble just before Dassera and the situation here remained strained to the end of the year. At Nasik and at Khed in Ratnagiri District minor disturbances of a communal character took place. Tension continued to prevail at Sholapur where serious trouble had occurred in previous years but owing very largely to the entertainment of a strong force of additional police no serious breach of the peace took place and hooliganism by one or the other party was kept in check.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

27. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department consisted of 3 Deputy Superintendents, 11 Inspectors, 1 Police Prosecutor, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables. The appointment of Police Prosecutor was held in abeyance as a measure of economy.

During the year under report the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 114 cases compared with 98 in 1927. Of these 33 were criminal (including 5 of a quasi-criminal nature) and 81 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature as compared with 36 and 62 respectively in the year before. One hundred and seventy-three persons including 45 from previous years were dealt with, of whom 36 were convicted, 13 discharged or acquitted, 5 bailed out under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, cases against 15 were withdrawn and 104 were pending trial at the end of the year. Besides the above five enquiries of a minor nature were taken up.

The number of enquiries underaken in criminal cases during the year was smaller than that of the previous year, *viz.*, 33 as against 36 in the year before. Details of the more interesting of these cases are given below. The investigation staff was fully occupied throughout the year and requests for Criminal Investigation Department assistance had to be refused in four cases as no suitable officers were available.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by members of the shorthand staff and Political Branch was 451 as compared with 194 in 1927. Meetings of protest against the constitution of the Simon Commission, Satyagraha campaign in Bardoli, labour strikes in Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad, and communist activities kept the shorthand staff fully occupied throughout the year. The Gujerati reporters were particularly hard worked in the Bardoli agitation and acquitted themselves well.

The Criminal Intelligence Branch accomplished a good year's work. Thirty-three crime records of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District criminals were completed and published during the year. The records of 401 others were partly investigated and numerous addenda to existing records were made. By means of the special crime reports and Monthly Crime Reviews a watchful eye was kept on the crime of the Presidency and on many occasions useful suggestions regarding the interlinking of offences were made to the districts concerned which resulted in concerted action being taken.

On two occasions this branch was successful in pointing out to the districts concerned the authors of crimes. One was in a case of poisoning in Belgaum District where the information given resulted in the arrest and prosecution of Gowdappa Kallappa of Sangli State, the other was a case of cheating by personation in Ahmednagar where the offender was identified as being one Krishna Mahadu Garal who had absconded from Sholapur after committing a similar offence. His arrest is awaited.

These are signs that as the record relating to certain classes of crime grows it will be of increasing use to the District Police.

The Criminal Tribes Branch achieved considerable progress in framing a general and uniform policy for the control and supervision of criminal tribesmen outside Settlements. Draft revised rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act together with revised notifications are still under consideration. The anomaly of the absence of any rules under section 20 in the Northern Division of the Presidency was removed during the year by the extension to it of the rules now in force in the Central and Southern Divisions. This will render some control possible pending the issue of the new rules.

The question of dealing with the Bhils was solved by the issue of Notification No. 9752/1, dated the 5th December 1927, and the work of registering the really criminal Bhils under the Criminal Tribes Act and relieving those who do not come under that category from the operation of the Act is in progress in the six Districts of the Central Division.

Only three proposals for declaring mixed gangs as criminal tribes were made during the year. These were received from the Nasik and Kanara Districts and were duly examined. The proposals were accepted by Government and 14 members of three mixed gangs were brought under the Act.

A large number of unregistered members of criminal tribes with previous convictions, who were evading registration at places far distant from their native places, were traced with the help of the Finger-Print Bureau and were brought to their home districts and duly registered under the Act.

The work of rectifying defective Criminal Tribe registers by holding fresh proceedings as per Government Notifications Nos. 2912/2, dated the 5th January 1928 and 16th October 1928, is in progress.

The experiment of inducing the Phase Pardhis of the Ahmednagar District to settle and take up agricultural labour in the cane fields of the

Belapur Sugar Factory has already been referred to in paragraph 4 above. Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar, Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Criminal Tribes Branch, is largely responsible for this venture which so far bids fair to be successful. By the end of the year under report there were 91 registered members of this tribe in the camp along with their dependents and they are working to the satisfaction of the Company. Whether the attraction of good and regular wages combined with profitable pig hunting will be sufficient to counteract their natural instinct to wander is a matter for time to test. Should further experience show that nature tends to prevail it will be necessary to resort to compulsory settlement under section 11.

Below are given details of some of the more important criminal cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report :—

(*a*) *Counterfeit coining case of Hungund*

On 25th December 1927 a man named Bhadrayya was arrested at Amingad in Bijapur District for possessing and uttering counterfeit rupees. Criminal Investigation Department enquiries were undertaken by Inspector Joshi.

Bhadrayya had made a confession before the local Police implicating three other persons, and in the subsequent investigation counterfeiting implements were recovered from Andaniappa, one of the conspirators, and a number of important letters throwing light on the conspiracy were obtained from the house of Shidappa, another conspirator. Four accused belonging to different parts of the district were sent up for trial under sections 232, 235 and 240, Indian Penal Code. Their story was that, having lost money in vain experiments to discover a method of converting the baser metals into gold, they decided to recoup their losses by counterfeiting coins. They carried on the work at different centres so as to make detection more difficult. One of these centres was at Kundgol in the Jamkhandi State. Some counterfeit rupees were recovered as the result of a raid here and two persons were arrested and prosecuted by the Jamkhandi Police for possessing counterfeit coins. Both were convicted by the State Court.

The four accused sent up for trial in connection with the Hungund case were all convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge, Bijapur, on the 21st June 1928. A very important gang of counterfeiters was thus brought to book.

(*b*) *Pamlore Kaikadi Gang Case*

About the middle of May 1928, a robbery occurred at Miraj Railway Station. The Railway Sub-Inspector, Miraj, in the course of his enquiries arrested two accused, Bandu Mohidin Khatik of Kagwad and Pirya Ragho Berad of Shedbal, with the assistance of the Sangli State Police. Two more members of the gang were arrested at Poona, but the remainder evaded arrest. As the activities of the gang extended over several Districts and Native States, an investigation was undertaken by the Criminal Investigation Department, Inspector Joshi being deputed for it.

His enquiries showed that the gang consisted of fourteen members, mostly Kaikadis, and that they had committed about 25 offences, mainly serious burglaries and house dacoities, in Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum Districts and the adjoining Native States of Jath, Mudhol, Kolhapur and Jamkhandi. The gang operated sometimes from Miraj, sometimes from Sangli and sometimes from Ghorpuri near Poona.

Their usual method of working was to leave their head quarters either by rail or motor and to camp at a convenient spot near the place selected for the dacoity. One or two of the gang would then go round the villages as hawkers of aluminium ware in order to gain information about the houses which were worth burgling. When a house was marked down, the gang would set out in order to reach the place after midnight. They then effected an entry by means of a hand inserted through a small hole made near the fastening of the back door. After entry women occupants of the house would be stripped of their ornaments, violence being used if any opposition was met with. Cash and ornaments were the only objects of interest to the gang. On their expeditions they generally took a woman with them—there were three women in the gang—to carry the loot and divert attention from the men should they be searched or arrested on suspicion. Immediately on their return to head quarters the stolen property was disposed of to different shroffs or Marwari receivers. Property worth about Rs. 1,300 was recovered in the course of the whole enquiry, from different receivers, out of which property worth Rs. 500 was identified. Six members of the gang were arrested (one turning approver), while seven are still absconders. Owing to those absconding being untraced at present the main case had to be kept pending and it was decided to send up individual cases against the arrested members. Five accused were sent up in the Thalakwadi (Belgaum District) Dacoity case. Four of them were convicted and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment, the fifth who was an approver was acquitted. The same accused were sent up in the Daflapur Dacoity case which was pending trial at the end of the year. Four were sent up in the Uruli Dacoity case of the Poona District, which is pending trial.

The Gang case will be taken up when the absconding members of the gang have been arrested.

(c) *Sind Delhiwal Bauriah Gang Case*

In the month of May 1928 a successful raid by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department on the Bauriah camp at Shafi Mahomed's Goth, and the recovery of some more stolen property from receivers in the Nawabshah District led to the arrest of 17 Bauriahs. As the property included many ornaments of patterns commonly worn in the Bombay Presidency, it was sent to Poona for identification. The investigation was put in the hands of Inspector Ismail Kalubhai Desai who conducted enquiries first in Sind and later in the Presidency and elsewhere. Through Bauriah informers 8 more accused were arrested and their complicity was established in 44 offences, mostly dacoities, in the Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bombay Suburban and Ahmedabad Districts of the Bombay Presidency, Bellary of the Madras Presidency, Akalkot and

Baroda States, and Mount Abu of the Rajputana Agency. Property was identified in 25 cases, while there is strong circumstantial evidence of association, identification, etc., in the remaining 19 cases. An offence was registered under sections 400, 413, 109 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code, at the Sholapur City Police Station and a charge sheet was submitted against 25 Bauriah accused who were arrested before the close of the year. Four of the five who were absconding have since been arrested and a supplementary charge sheet has been submitted.

These Bauriahs worked in gangs of about ten members and starting from their head quarters at Shafi Mahomed's Goth in Sind, travelled through various places in the Bombay Presidency in the guise of Sadhus. They put up generally in Dharamsalas and temples. While going about begging they used to mark down isolated houses, the womenfolk of which were noticed to be wearing gold ornaments. After midnight the gang would break into the house by whatever happened to be in the circumstances the easiest mode of entry. Women wearing ornaments were then treated with violence, and their jewellery was removed. (In two cases murders were committed.) The booty was then taken to the camp and buried for a couple of days before being melted down into gold and silver ingots. In some cases the stolen property was wrapped up in cloth and sent as a railway parcel to a station in Sind where it would be received by a member of the gang. After despatching the parcel, the gang would break up and return to Shafi Mahomed's Goth by different routes. On their safe return to head quarters the booty would be distributed amongst all the members of the gang, one share being reserved for the deity and another for the headman (the 'Mukhi'). The return would also be celebrated by a feast. Several other Bauriah gangs operating in the Jodhpur State and the Kathiawar Agency States, were also traced and the Police authorities concerned were communicated with, as a result of which a gang of four members was arrested in the Jodhpur State, and another of 34 members was arrested in the Junagadh State. Both these gangs were under trial in the respective State Courts at the close of the year.

The Sholapur case has been transferred to Ahmedabad for trial as the majority of witnesses belong to Sind and Gujerat.

(d) A Mill Arson Case in Ahmedabad

On November 28th, 1927, a fire broke out in a small weaving concern at Ahmedabad, which destroyed the building and its contents. The concern had been insured by the proprietor for Rs. 2,33,000 including stocks and stores. The Insurance Surveyors and Asssessors certified the fire as being due to some defect in the electric wiring, and the claims were duly admitted. The building in which the factory was located belonged to a merchant of Ahmedabad, who, failing to obtain a written guarantee that the proprietor would make good the loss to his building, wired to the Insurance Company at Bombay that the fire was not accidental. The local Police also suspected arson. The representatives of the Insurance Company in the meantime pressed for a Criminal Investigation Department investigation of the case, and the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, also suggested the same course.

Inspector Khan Bahadur Kothawala and subsequently Inspector Shroff were put in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department investigation. Their enquiry showed, after taking into account the space available for storage, the producing capacity of the mill and other factors on which estimates could be based that the quantity of stocks and stores in the building was very much exaggerated. The proprietor had on two occasions previously obtained insurance money to the amount of about 1¾ lakhs by similar tactics.

The proprietor, his son and two other accused were arrested and sent up for trial under sections 120-B, 436, 420 and 511, Indian Penal Code, in the Court of the City First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad. The case was under trial at the close of the year.

(*e*) *Manmad Bomb Case*

In the afternoon of October 7th, 1928, a serious explosion took place on the Up Allahabad Express between Hiswahal and Manmad Stations of the G. I. P. Railway, as a result of which a portion of bogey carriage No. 4122 was completely blown away while the remaining part of that carriage and the adjoining part of bogey No. 4123 were seriously damaged. Four passengers died, one was seriously injured and seven were slightly injured. The seriously injured person was Harendradev, a Bengalee going from Benares to Bombay, on whom suspicion rested from the beginning, but his state of health prevented his being questioned. Information, however, was received from the United Provinces Criminal Investigation Department that he was the brother of Debendra, one of the conspirators in the Kakori Case. From the photo of the only unidentified corpse the United Provinces Criminal Investigation Department also recognized Markande Lal of Benares, known to be a revolutionary. On Harendra's recovery, he made a statement in which he admitted that it had been their intention to blow up the train conveying the members of the Simon Commission from Bombay to Poona on November 12th. He implicated Markande Lal (deceased) and Man Mohan Gupta *alias* Subli of Benares in the conspiracy. Harendra was, therefore, arrested and sent to the Magistrate's custody at Nasik while Man Mohan Gupta was later arrested at Benares. A search of the room occupied by Markande at Benares disclosed certain articles which suggested that revolvers and explosives were manufactured there. With the sanction of Government both Harendra and Man Mohan Gupta were sent up for trial under sections 4 (*a*) and 6 of the Explosive Substances Act, sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act and section 128 of the Railway Act. The case was pending trial in the Court of the Special First Class Magistrate, Nasik, at the end of the year.

Results of the cases pending at the close of the year 1927 referred to in the Annual Administration Reports for 1926 and 1927

(1) *The Hindustan Oil Mill Fraud Case.*—Accused Achratlal Chunilal was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

(2) *Bribery Cases of the Belgaum District.*—Four cases were sent up for trial of which one is decided and three are pending. In the Jugul case, three Police officers and seven others were charged. The case was decided by the Sessions Judge, Belgaum, who convicted all except one accused. The accused's appeal to the High Court resulted in the sentences against the Police officers being confirmed, and those of imprisonment against the others being reduced to the term already undergone; the fine inflicted on the Police Patil was confirmed.

At the close of the year the Satti Bribery case had been committed to Sessions. There were in all twelve accused in the case, including four Police officers and one First Class Magistrate.

(3) *Zansa Chitti Cases of North Gujerat of 1926.*—The last case of the series was disposed of during the year under report. Three accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment while the fourth was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted.

In the Mehsana Zansa Chitti case, the accused was acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Judge, Palanpur. An appeal was preferred against this order of acquittal in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Rajkot. The Judicial Commissioner confirmed the order of acquittal and dismissed the appeal.

(4) *Whittle Mill Fraud Cases of 1926.*—In the first case of this series, accused Naginlal was convicted while in the second, both Naginlal and Nanalal were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

As the punishment in the above cases was considered sufficient, the remaining five cases of the series, in which Naginlal was the only accused, were withdrawn.

(5) *Bribery Enquiry No. II of 1926.*—Both the accused appealed to the High Court against their conviction by the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad. The High Court confirmed the conviction against both the accused, but in the case of one the two sentences of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment under two different charges were made concurrent.

One more case against N. K. Bhatt and two others was tried by the Sessions Court, Ahmedabad. N. K. Bhatt was convicted on his own plea of guilty but the sentence was made concurrent with the one previously awarded. One of the remaining two was made an approver, while the third was acquitted by the Sessions Court.

The remaining two cases—one against N. K. Bhatt and two others, and one against B. M. Patel—were withdrawn.

(6) *Cheating in respect of Government land at Ahmedabad by Somchand and others.*—This is an off-shoot of the City Survey cases mentioned. In view of the conviction of the two City Survey officers as detailed above, a 'C' summary was asked for and the bail bonds of the three persons arrested in connection with the case were cancelled.

28. During the year 5,082 (3,821 silver and 1,261 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the Railways in this Presidency as shown below :—

Counterfeit Coins.

	Silver		Nickel	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
G. I. P. Railway	299	390	166	308
B. B. & C. I. { Broad Gauge	954	1,186	177	213
B. B. & C. I. { Metre Gauge	943	1,482	212	361
M. and S. M. Railway	1,625	1,874	706	1,055
Total ..	3,821	4,932	1,261	1,937

These figures are a fairly reliable indication of the extent to which false coin is current in this Presidency. The fall which was evidenced in 1927 continued in 1928, and the figures for the latter year are the lowest in the last four years. The decrease in respect of false silver coins is particularly noticeable on the metre gauge sections of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, while that in false nickel coins is most marked on the M. & S. M. Railway.

According to reports received from districts, prosecutions were undertaken in 8 cases during the year for counterfeiting coins and the possession of implements for their manufacture. In all 14 persons were arrested of whom 7 were convicted, 6 were pending trial at the end of the year and 1 absconded while on bail.

Out of the 8 cases mentioned above, 6 were from Ahmedabad alone. Details of the important Ahmedabad inquiry have already been given in paragraph 25 above.

Sweated Sovereigns. No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year under report.

Forged Currency Notes. *Rs. 100 notes.*—In the Presidency proper, excluding Bombay City, 6 process made forged notes of Rs. 100 of the series WD/48, FD/55, QE/7, ND/85, and CE/7 were impounded during the year under report as against 14 in the previous year. No hand-made notes came to light as against 4 in 1927.

The TE/6 series which was prominent last year has not come to notice this year, the result presumably of the prosecutions launched against Pathan utterers in the Central Provinces and against forgers in Travancore which were successful. Beheramkhan Haji Aktarkhan Pathan, who was responsible for uttering 4 notes of this series at Broach and one note at Surat, was arrested during the current year and was sent up for trial in the Broach case. The case has since resulted in his conviction. The Surat case will now be taken up against this individual,

The Hubli case of forged currency note of Rs. 100 which was sub-judice against one Hanmantappa and two others in the Court of Sessions, Dharwar, was split up into two cases on the order of the High Court. One case against two accused was heard by the Sessions Judge, Dharwar, who acquitted both of them. The second case against the remaining accused which was sent up for trial in the Karwar Court had to be withdrawn in view of the result of the Dharwar case.

One note of WD/48 series No. 44111 was attached by the Yeola Police on the 16th February 1928 from the house of one Rajaram Rakhmaji. On inquiries it was found that it was passed on to him by one Gopal Raghunath Patil of Yeola. The house of this Patil was searched on suspicion, and a genuine note of the same series and denomination together with materials for forging notes were found. Gopal Raghunath was arrested on the 17th February 1928 and sent up for trial. He was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Nasik, on 13th August 1928, under section 489-B, Indian Penal Code. During the course of enquiries into this case, another note of the same series and bearing the same number was produced before the Police by Shankar Maruti Pangul of Yeola. Suspicion rested against Gopal Raghunath but there was no direct evidence to trace its source to him.

Rs. 50 notes.—One process made forged currency note of this value of AE/12 series was noticed during the year under report as against two in 1927. Besides this, one more hand-made forged currency note of the same denomination of ID/7 series was impounded during the year as against one in 1927. Two genuine notes of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 were noticed during the year as against one in the previous year.

Rs. 10 notes.—During the year under report, 205 process-made forged currency notes of this value, of CD/7, E/23, C/80, F/4, A/23, C/73, D/1, QE/7, D/5, D/90, E/22, D/12, E/35, C/6, D/98, S/52, F/49, C/98, CD/52, D/78 and E/10 series were noticed as against 28 in 1927. Forged currency notes of C/80 and F/4 series, which are variants of each other were very prominent, and 47 of these were impounded during the course of the year under review. Forged notes of F/49 and E/23 series also came into prominence. 75 notes of the former and 61 of the latter were impounded in the Presidency proper. These notes first appeared in large numbers in Bombay City and then drifted all over the Presidency. The Bombay City Police have not been able to find a workable clue regarding the local utterers of these two series, but they are known to have their origin in Burma where a gang has been arrested in connection with their production. It is expected that the circulation of these two forgeries as also of certain other series for which the gang is responsible will decrease during the current year.

Three hand-made forged currency notes of Rs. 10 denomination of D/75, D/1 and F/49 series also appeared as against nil in the previous year.

Rs. 5 notes.—Thirteen forged currency notes of this value, of which one was hand-made and the rest process-made, were impounded as against 49 in 1927. The GC/95 series was very little in evidence during the year.

Re. 1 notes.—No forged currency notes of Re. 1 were noticed during the year. There was 1 in 1927.

In the Western India States Agency, forged notes of the following denominations were noticed :

Seven forged notes of Rs. 10 one each of B/16, F/49, D/12, E/2, A/23, E/23 and D/30 series as against 3 in 1927.

Six forged currency notes of Rs. 5 each as against 5 in 1927 : out of these, two were of GC/95 series as against 3 in 1927.

Finger-print bureau, Presidency proper.

29. The combined staff of the Bureaux (Poona and Bombay) consisted of the following :—

1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger-Print Bureau at Poona,
1 Manager, Bombay City Bureau,
1 Senior Expert at Poona,
2 First Experts at Poona,
1 First Expert at Bombay,
5 Second Experts at Poona,
2 Second Experts at Bombay,
5 Senior Searchers at Poona,
4 Senior Searchers at Bombay, and
9 Junior Searchers at Poona.

Among the experts there were 4 Sub-Inspectors, of whom one was transferred to Karachi as Manager, Sind Finger-Print Bureau.

At the beginning of the year, there were on record in the Poona Bureau 127,363 Finger Impression slips and during the year 10,460 new Finger Impression slips were received for record, as against 11,507 in the previous year, bringing the total to 137,823. Of these, 15,284 Finger Impression slips, as against 1,732 in 1927, were eliminated in accordance with the rules in the Police Manual. These included 117 Finger Impression slips due to deaths among convicts and *ex*-convicts and 22 Finger Impression slips as duplicates; thus there was a total number of 122,539 Finger Impression slips on record at the end of the year under report.

The great variation in the number of slips eliminated is due to the removal of a large number of slips of unregistered members of Criminal Tribes which were superfluous.

Of the 10,460 new finger impression slips received for record during the year under report 2,896 were from Bombay City, 6,918 from Districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 18 from Sind and 246 from other Provinces and Indian States outside the Presidency. The number of slips received from Indian States and Agencies in the Bombay Presidency was 382 as against 390 in 1927. The number of slips of adolescents received for record was 72 as against 93 in the year before.

The number of slips received for search was 33,312 as against 32,200 in the previous year—an increase of 1,112 slips.

The antecedents of 6,989 accused and suspected persons were traced as against 6,059 in 1927. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 21 as against 18·81 the year before. The continued rise in this percentage is most satisfactory.

Previous convictions were proved in courts in 2,123 cases as against 1,809 in 1927.

In 84 cases as against 90 last year, exhibits were received in the Bureau for expert examination and written opinions were furnished. In 79 cases (72 criminal, and 7 civil) as against 73 (69 criminal, and 4 civil) in the previous year experts from the Bureau were summoned to give expert evidence in Magistrates' and other superior courts. Information regarding 268 Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals was supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Branch. The Bureau also issued 310 intimations for action under sections 22 and 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Finger Impression slips of 700 absconding persons were received for record as against 1,423 in the preceding year. 208 absconders were traced as against 383 in 1927.

The work of the Poona Bureau has been ably supervised by Rao Saheb A. R. Akul.

A statement showing the work done by the Bombay Bureau is appended hereto as appendix C.

This Bureau is gradually being brought up to date by the reclassification of the record which was maintained on the old style until the work was taken over by the Presidency staff last year. This imposes much extra work which Mr. Lad, the Manager and his experts are tackling energetically.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

30. In addition to the licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 207,104 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,218 fires, destroyed 59,531 stray dogs, enquired into 1,170 cases referred to them by the magistracy and into 22,771 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 882 suicides, 5,255 accidents (503 on Railways) and 696 suspicious or sudden deaths; 5 military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

The situation as regards the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police has eased somewhat in the last three years. The following are the figures for the last ten years :—

Year	No. of summonses and warrants
1919	192,078
1920	181,435
1921	176,189
1922	172,939
1923	172,255
1924	184,682
1925	198,180
1926	195,337
1927	201,300
1928	207,104

The very heavy increases of twelve and thirteen thousand which took place in 1924 and 1925 and evoked comment in the annual reports for those years were followed by a slight fall in 1926 and the last two years have shown only a moderate increase of about 5,000 each year. The figures of non-cognizable crime for the same years have been examined in relation to this question and it does not appear that the rise or fall in this class of crime has such a direct bearing on the increase or decrease in the service of processes as was formerly believed. Nevertheless any further large increase is likely to embarrass the Police and the time is not far distant when an increase of strength will be necessary or some extension of the experiments of service through Patels still in progress in certain districts will have to be made.

Public Motor Traffic.

31. One of their duties which is annually casting an increasingly heavy burden on the Police is that of the licensing and control of public motor conveyances. Public motor traffic is now firmly established on all the main routes in the Presidency and wherever roads are possible for motors and offer the prospect of profitable enterprise, the motor bus is in evidence.

The number of public motor vehicles licensed during the year was 4,742. The number of " B " permits (to drive public motors) issued was 6,578. The total number of motor accidents enquired into by the Police was 1,248. Of these 226 were due to rash driving by public motor vehicles and 56 were the results of mechanical defects in the same. In only two districts are there less than 100 public buses, in 14 there are over 200, in Dharwar and Belgaum there are over 400 and in Poona there are 582. Except in a few districts near Bombay where the services of an expert from the Bombay Motor Vehicles Department are available the task of examining these vehicles for mechanical fitness twice a year and of testing drivers for " B " permits falls on Superintendents of Police and their Sub-divisional officers. This work demands careful attention and takes up considerable time. As not every officer charged with this duty has a bent for motor mechanics and some do not even drive a car the standard of reliability of both the public bus and its driver must necessarily vary in different districts. The importance of having skilled drivers with some mechanical knowledge to handle heavy buses is not always sufficiently recognised with the result that men accustomed only to a light touring car with little ability to detect mechanical defects are placed in charge of public vehicles and become a danger on the road.

The general control of public motor traffic throughout the Presidency is a problem calling for early solution. At present each district has its own particular fancies in the shape of local regulations relating to details in amplification of the Public Motor Vehicles rules. These may in some cases be necessary but these variations do not tend to smooth the path either of the enterprising owner who wishes to ply his buses for hire in different districts or for the agents of the motor trade who have to vary their goods according to local official requirements. Again, the provision of adequate and convenient stands for public buses in some of the more populous towns is a matter which calls for early attention.

More road patrols properly equipped to supervise and control running traffic are also urgently required.

It seems that at no distant date it will be necessary to set up a separate department to deal with all matters pertaining to public motor traffic in the Presidency. This however cannot be brought into being without the necessary funds. These should not be difficult to raise. The ridiculously small license fee of Rs. 5 and renewal fee of Rs. 2-8-0 which is at present levied for an owner's, or "A" permit, has effected its object. Public motor traffic requires no more encouragement with cheap fees. In fact, the existence of the small license fee is now almost a danger in that it induces men of no substance to buy buses on the hire purchase system and run them to death with overworked drivers on small pay and no proper mechanical supervision. There is scope for raising the license fees considerably and these could be devoted with great advantage to the public in establishing and maintaining the department. A beginning has been made in this direction by the conference of officials and representatives of the motor trade convened by Government in November last and it is hoped that this will bear fruit in the form of better supervision, increased safety to the public and relief to the Police.

Personal visitation of serious crime.

32. Out of 754 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 658 were visited by gazetted Police officers. Both the Range Deputy Inspectors General are satisfied that the action taken was adequate and that the reasons given for the non-visitation of certain cases were valid.

Statement D—Strength of Police.

33. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police actually serving on the 31st December 1928 in the Presidency proper including Railways stood at 59, while the sanctioned strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and men stood at 710 and 17,357 respectively on the same date as against 704 and 17,305 in the year before.

The increase of 6 in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the addition of 1 Police Inspector and 2 Sergeants sanctioned to the strength of the Sholapur City Police Force and the addition of 2 Sub-Inspectors and 1 Sergeant sanctioned for controlling motor traffic in Poona and Satara Districts.

The increase of 52 in the strength of the constabulary was mainly due to the increase sanctioned for Sholapur City.

Temporary Police consisting of 58 officers and men were entertained under the heads "Additional Police Establishments" and "Miscellaneous" during the year as against 62 in 1927.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency excluding Sind.

34. The cost of the Police including the Railways in the Presidency proper and inclusive of the clerical staff, for the financial year 1928-29, was Rs. 96,05,114 as against Rs. 96,59,429 in 1927-28—a net decrease of Rs. 54,315. This reduction in the expenditure was mainly due to the lump cut made by Government in the police budget

under the head "District Executive Force," which forced the Department to suspend recruitment to the unarmed branch in nearly every district.

The average cost per policeman of the Presidency excluding Sind decreased from Rs. 511-13-1 to Rs. 504-5-9 during the year under report. Similar information for other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of Bombay in 1927-28 is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Burma	860	14	0
Bengal	581	12	2
Madras	564	7	9
Bihar and Orissa	556	14	11
Central Provinces	534	9	11
Assam	532	14	8
Bombay Presidency excluding Sind	511	13	1
North West Frontier Province	507	6	3
Punjab	467	15	9

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for 1927 is Rs. 4,256-12-5.

Proportion of Police to Area, Population and Cognizable crime investigated.

35. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was 1 policeman to 4·57 square miles, 2·38 railway miles, 821 persons and 1·51 cognizable crime investigated, as against 1 to 4·60 square miles, 2·30 railway miles, 820 persons and 1·56 cognizable crime investigated in the year before. In England and Wales the proportion was 1 policeman to 1·00 square miles and 648 persons for the year 1927. In Scotland, however, the proportion worked out to 1 policeman to 4·37 square miles, and 750 persons for the same year, *i. e.*, 1927.

These statistics are based on the sanctioned strength of the Police Force. The true position was somewhat otherwise, as the unarmed strength had to be kept below the sanctioned strength in many of the districts owing to retrenchment in police expenditure ordered by Government.

Inspection of Police stations and outposts.

36. Out of 350 Police Stations and 359 Outposts in the Presidency excluding Sind and on Railways, 334 Police Stations and 333 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents of Police or Deputy Superintendents of Police. The number of Police Stations and Outposts not visited was :—

	Police Stations.	Outposts.
Northern Range	11	11
Southern Range	5	15

The majority of Police Stations and Outposts left uninspected in the Northern Range were in Nasik District where the omission is explained by frequent changes in personnel, the engagement of one of the Sub-Divisional Officers for the greater part of the year on the investigation

of defalcations by members of the District Local Board and lastly by the prolonged stay at Head Quarters of an Assistant Superintendent of Police under medical orders.

In the Southern Range the most noticeable omissions occurred on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways where 2 Police Stations and 11 Outposts remained uninspected. This was due to the Superintendent being without an Assistant Superintendent of Police for half the year and to the situation created by the prolonged mill strike in Bombay where the unrest among Railway workers demanded the continuous and close attention of the Superintendent. The amount of inspection carried out was satisfactory.

In addition to the inspection work done by District Officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices :—

	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintendents of Police—			
Correspondence Branch	4	10	14
Accounts Branch	13	10	23
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers	4	11	15
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head Quarters..	14	13	27
	35	44	79

During the year under report Mr. Griffith visited on inspection and other duties the following places :—

Larkana, Jacobabad and Karachi in Sind and Bombay, Belgaum and Dharwar. I visited Bombay, Ahmednagar and Nasik and also visited the Police Training School, Nasik, in December 1928.

Statement E—Armament.

37. There was no change in the armament of the Police Force during the year under report. Forty-one new revolvers were received from the Kirkee Arsenal which have been distributed to the officers concerned.

Punishments.

38. During the year under report the total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 509 as against 506 in 1927. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·93. Of the total punishments inflicted 467 were departmental and 42 judicial.

During the year under report in 997 cases extra drill was awarded for minor breaches of discipline. These punishments do not appear in Statement E.

The total number of officers and men judicially punished rose from 31 in 1927 to 42 in the year under report. In the Northern Range the number increased from 9 in 1927 to 21 in 1928 while in the Southern Range there was a decrease of only 1, *viz.*, from 22 in 1927 to 21 in 1928.

Rewards.

39. The King's Police Medal and Indian titles were conferred on the following officers :—

The King's Police Medal

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath, District Superintendent of Police.
Mr. Chintaman Mahadeo Mate, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
Mr. Kifayat Ajam, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Rao Saheb

Mr. Balkrishna Vithal Kelkar, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. Somabhai Bhailal Shah, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police and Senior Police Prosecutor of the Ahmedabad District (now retired).

Khan Saheb

Mr. Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin, Superintendent in my office.

The number of rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money grants was 6,177 during the year under report as against 6,840 in 1927. There were only 2 cases of special promotion as against 11 in the previous year.

The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency proper was Rs. 38,082 as against Rs. 35,694 in 1927-28.

Education.

40. Out of an actual strength of 650 officers and 16,686 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 650 and 11,185, respectively, against 638 and 10,904 in 1927. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 66·65 in 1927 to 68·26 in 1928.

The primary schools established at certain Head Quarters, *viz.*, at Poona, Kaira, Godhra, Thana and Ratnagiri continued to do good work during the year.

Resignations.

41. Resignations which had been on the decline since 1926 increased slightly from 248 in 1927 to 264 in the year under report. The figures for the quinquennium are as shown below :—

1924	378
1925	390
1926	333
1927	248
1928	264

In the Northern Range, the increase was most marked in the Ahmedabad District where it rose from 47 in 1927 to 64 in 1928. Elsewhere the fluctuations were normal and need no comment. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes as under :—

"* * * Although a certain number of well educated recruits are coming forward in fair numbers, few of them are more than birds of passage either waiting for more congenial or better remunerated work in the city or for the agricultural situation to improve."

In the Southern Range the highest number of resignations was in Poona (20) and the lowest in Kanara (1) and none in Satara.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

42. The number of vacancies increased slightly from 693 in 1927 to 731 in 1928. This increase was chiefly due to the same reason as that mentioned in the last year's report, *viz.*, the suspension of recruitment to the unarmed branch in order to effect the desired saving in the budget grant for the year.

In certain districts, the difficulties experienced in recruiting men of the required standard still continue to be acute, as is evident from the remarks in the District Reports.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes :—

"As remarked last year, no difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable recruits for the Armed Branch. * * * In the Unarmed Branch, however, considerable difficulty is experienced in getting the right class of recruit. The type that come up are of three kinds, *viz.*, half starved agriculturists out of work, sickly mill workers and a sprinkling of better educated or better class men. Some of the first group turn out well and stay on, but most of the other two groups are merely waiting for something more congenial or more remunerative to turn up."

Similar difficulties are reported from other districts in Gujerat. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway it was suggested that the overflow of recruits of some of the Deccan Districts might be taken on but the offer elicited no response. Recruitment for the unarmed branch in Gujerat has always been a difficult problem and will remain so until service in the Police is made considerably more attractive than it is now.

There were 1,090 enlistments during the year under report as against 770 in 1927. The number of casualties in the force inclusive of deaths rose from 1,046 in 1927 to 1,073 in 1928. Of these 436 or a percentage of 40·63 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 342 or a percentage of 32·69 in 1927.

Health.

43. In eight districts only was an improvement in health statistics noticed as against ten the year before. The most marked improvement was in the Districts of Dharwar, Kanara and Bombay Suburban District, where the proportion of sick policemen to strength was 107·71, 232·17, 18·11 per cent., respectively, against 145·16, 250·79 and 35·19 in the previous year.

The highest percentage of sickness was again in Kanara (232·17), Sholapur (166·84), Ratnagiri (152·98) and Kolaba (128·58). Sholapur figures in the list of unhealthy districts owing to the prevalence of influenza during the latter half of the year. The other three are normally unhealthy districts.

In the Panch Mahals where the percentage of sickness rose from 38·83 in 1927 to 74·12 in 1928, the District Superintendent of Police remarks :—

"* * * This abnormal rise in the roll of sickness was due to the repeated attacks of malaria in the mofussil during the last two months of the rains and a couple of months after that."

In the Nasik District there was a rise of 20·86 in the percentage of sickness, *viz.*, from 44·79 in 1927 to 65·65 in 1928. In this connection, the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, observes :—

"It is unfortunate that there should have been so much more sickness this year than last. No explanation of it can be given except that malaria was worse. The disgraceful state of some of the lines and the payment of insufficient house rent where lines are not provided must be held responsible for a good deal of sickness * * * *."

The number of deaths dropped from 153 in 1927 to 150 in the year under report.

Escapes and Recaptures.

44. During the year under report 73 persons escaped—17 from Jails and lockups, 53 from Police custody and 3 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 71 persons in the year before. Of the 73 persons who escaped, 61 were recaptured.

Supply.

45. A sum of Rs. 3,07,730 in round figures was spent during the financial year 1928-29 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency excluding Sind against Rs. 2,54,643 in the year before—an increase of Rs. 53,087. This increase in expenditure was mainly due to the extra grant of Rs. 21,000 sanctioned by Government for "clothing charges" at my special request and to the purchase of bicycles for use in districts, three motor cars for use in Ahmedabad City and a new Motor Prison Van for Poona.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops—Supplementary Statement No. II.

46. There were 389 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition in the year under report as against 403 in the previous year. Of these, 354 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers, compared with 366 in the year before. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms increased from 31,622 in 1927 to 34,153 in the year under report. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of conditions of licenses was 65 against 55 in 1927. Of the former 39 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 938 as against Rs. 1,154 in the preceding year.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

47. The number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors totalled 3,985 against 3,929 in 1927. Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight cases ended in conviction against 2,817 the previous year, giving a percentage of 70·96 against 71·69 in 1927. The Southern Range was mainly responsible for this falling off where the percentage fell from 73·41 in 1927 to 71·58 in 1928. In this connection, the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, writes :—

"Efforts have been made to systematise and improve the work of the Prosecuting staff. Considering the number of cases in which accused are defended by pleaders in this district, the present staff of 3 prosecutors is insufficient. Many cases in consequence have to be left to the care of Jamadars who can hardly be expected to compete with pleaders in conducting cases."

Head Constables conducted 8,595 cases against 9,155 in 1927. Convictions were obtained in 6,203 or 72·16 per cent. against 6,537 or 71·40 per cent. in the year before. Considering the fact that these officers are not specially trained the results obtained by them are satisfactory.

48. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, reports as under :—

Drill.

"In this Range the drill efficiency of the force has been on the whole well maintained and reflects credit on all concerned, considering the fact that large detachments had to be sent out to areas affected by communal riots, etc. The above is borne out by the commendation of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who held, on 27th February 1929, a parade of the contingents deputed to Bombay in connection with the disturbances of February 1929."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, remarks :—

"The standard of drill among the armed men at Head Quarters stations continued to be good, that of the unarmed men fairly good. At Police Stations and Outposts drill of the men is generally speaking indifferent."

I can generally endorse the opinions from what I have seen of the drill of the men during the course of my tours of inspection.

49. The usual musketry and revolver practices were carried out in all districts and on the Railways in the Presidency excluding Sind except Surat, East Khandesh and Belgaum. In Surat and East Khandesh Districts, the Superintendents were unable to put the men of their Rifle Squads through the practices for want of a suitable range, while shortage of ammunition for ·303 rifles prevented the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, from putting his men through the complete course. The total number of marksmen in 1928 was :—

Musketry.

Rifle Squad (including Mounted Police)	73
S. B. Muskets	528

The first prize in the rifle squad armed with ·303 rifle was won by the Ahmedabad District. The number of marksmen in the Rifle Squad rose from 48 in 1927 to 73 in the year under report. The increase of 25 in their number was mainly contributed by the Ahmedabad District where the number of marksmen rose from 7 in 1927 to 25 in 1928. This striking increase in the number of marksmen has been reported to be the outcome of certain special measures taken in the matter.

Among Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants in the Presidency proper, 493 officers completed the full course of revolver shooting as compared with 547 in the year before. One hundred and seventy-nine officers qualified as marksmen as against 190 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 36·30 as against 34·73. The improvement is gratifying. The first prize in revolver shooting was won by the Head Quarters Sub-Inspector Shaikh Amir Shaikh Rahim of the Ahmedabad District. This is the fifth year in succession that the first prize has been won by this officer.

50. During the year under report, *i.e.*, 1928-29, no funds were sanctioned for Police major works in the Presidency excluding Sind. The grant sanctioned for "Minor Works" was Rs. 90,000 as in the previous year and that for "Petty construction and repairs" was Rs. 34,000 as against Rs. 38,000 in 1927-28.

Buildings.

Thus another year has passed, making the third in succession, during which no funds for any Police Major Works have been sanctioned. In the meanwhile the situation, already bad, is rapidly becoming worse. This

statement might be accounted unjustifiable in face of the fact that close on 80 per cent. of the total constabulary in the Presidency proper are housed in Government quarters. Actual inspection however of a large proportion of these quarters amply justifies it. Many of the lines are antiquated in the extreme, devoid of every convenience, insanitary, and in some cases, unsafe and they are warranted to induce slovenliness and ill-health in the occupants after no very long period of occupation. During the year the Nanpura Police lines in Surat city and the quarters at Sangamner and Shrigonda were declared unfit for habitation. The Head Quarters lines at Thana are falling down and are not considered to be worth repairing; for the last three years they have been reported dangerous and every monsoon adds to their dilapidation. At Surat Head Quarters many of the men are housed in lines built in the dim past for Indian troops the survival of which is attributable solely to a complete disregard of the men's health and comfort in the interest of economy. At Kaira Head Quarters the lines are almost as bad and both here and at Surat the water supply leaves much to be desired. The Town Police Lines at Godhra and the quarters at Olpad, Dohad, Amod, Wagra and Hansot have long since been declared insanitary or unfit for habitation and by rights should be evacuated but are still occupied for reasons of economy and on account of the dearth of hired accommodation. At Bandra a difficult situation exists. The existing Head Quarters strength is housed in hired quarters at Rs. 27 per head per month and there is no more accommodation available. Yet Bandra is in urgent need of additional strength which has to be recruited and trained. Few recruits and still less discipline can be hoped for in such conditions.

The system of paying house rent in the place of free quarters, viewed purely as a financial proposition is a distinct economy. Nevertheless it is bad economy. It is bad for discipline, bad for efficiency and bad for health. With his men living scattered about in hired quarters all over a town, a Police Station officer can exercise little control over them and in a sudden emergency is hard put to it to collect them promptly. In some places even the armed police live in hired quarters away from the Treasury guard. As regards the effect of this system on the men's health I cannot do better than quote the remarks of a senior District Superintendent of Police who has studied the question closely. He says "Malaria.....is contracted by the men located in the western half of the district who have no accommodation and who live in dark and dismal hovels, ill-drained and ill-ventilated. Here they get disease into their bones which haunts them throughout their service, and leads to an abnormal number of early pensions and an excessive amount of money being wasted on sick leave to enable a man to recover from illness which he should never have been allowed to contract."

The evil effects of the hiring system are spread throughout the Presidency and will become more and more accentuated as the process of starving the Department for building funds continues and the replacement or remodelling of quarters unsuited to the present standard of living, is delayed.

One of the accepted conditions of service of a constable is that Government provide him with quarters and where Government quarters

exist he is forced to live in them. It is only just therefore, that these should be of a standard compatible with the degree of intelligence and fitness demanded of the modern policeman. This standard is however in very many places most lamentably absent.

The inadequacy of Police housing has been prominently brought to notice in annual reports in previous years. I desire here again to emphasise the serious situation which exists.

Village Police.

51. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 284 cases during the year as against 373 in the preceding year. Three hundred and sixty-seven village policemen were rewarded as against 341 in 1927. Of these, 138 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets and swords and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,910. On the other hand 596 village policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 520 in 1927. Of the former 520 were punished departmentally, and 62 who were concerned in the commission of crime were prosecuted of whom 25 were convicted.

Incidents of Note.

52. During his Monsoon Tour in July 1928 His Excellency the Viceroy passed through this Presidency (East Khandesh District), *via* Bhusawal on his way from Bezwada to Khandwa.

The Royal Statutory Commission arrived in Poona on 12th October 1928 and left for Lahore on 28th October 1928.

Owing to the menace to the safety of the members of the Commission which was made very apparent by the Manmad bomb explosion, special arrangements were made for their protection while at Poona.

During the year, strikes took place at several industrial centres in the Presidency proper but were not of a serious nature except at Sholapur where the mill hands were out on strike for some five months. The presence here of the Additional Police proved of invaluable assistance in maintaining peaceful conditions in the strike area.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

53. The School reopened after the December vacation on the 5th January 1928. Mr. A. C. J. Bailey was Principal from the beginning of the year till 6th September 1928 when he was compelled to proceed on leave owing to ill-health. He was succeeded by Mr. W. L. K. Herapath who continued in the post to the end of the year.

Mr. J. R. Harris was the only Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police under training at the School throughout the year.

Mr. D. A. Shirole was admitted to the School on 5th January 1928 as Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Kumar Shri Valera Vala Ram Vala (nominee of the Bagsara State in Kathiawar) was also admitted to the School at the same time for the Deputy Superintendent's course.

Twenty-eight students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1928 and 30 students for the following course in July 1928.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1928, out of 20 students, 19 passed (1 with honours) and in the second final examination which took place at the end of November 1928, all the 26 students who appeared passed (three with honours). The results were most satisfactory and reflect great credit on the Principal and the Instructional staff.

During the year under report the health of the School could hardly be described as satisfactory. A mild outbreak of influenza occurred in March but it did not spread. Towards the beginning of August enteric made its appearance at the School and continued throughout August, September and October 1928. All the students were at once inoculated by the Civil Surgeon, but unfortunately one student who was attacked early succumbed to the disease in August. A few cases occurred among the children in the lines and in October Inspector D. R. Gokarn also fell a victim to the epidemic. In Inspector Gokarn the School lost a most experienced officer and capable instructor.

The enquiry into the origin of the outbreak conducted by the Civil Surgeon and the Assistant Director of Public Health failed to trace it to its source.

The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year was uniformly satisfactory.

I paid a visit to the School in December last, when I inspected the School, distributed prizes and addressed the students.

Mr. Bailey's premature departure on leave owing to ill-health was most regrettable. During his term as Principal he identified himself with every detail of the School's activities and brought the School to a most admirable pitch of efficiency. The School is fortunate in having Mr. Herapath as his successor. Both have been assisted by a keen and competent band of instructors led by Mr. Phadke, the Chief Instructor.

Administrative and other changes.

54. The administrative changes effected during the year were—

(1) The designation of "Senior Police Prosecutor" in each district was changed to "Police Prosecutor" and that of others—whether below or above the efficiency bar—to "Assistant Police Prosecutor" (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4062/2, dated 14th September 1928).

(2) The name of "Chamargaon" Police Station in the Broach District was changed to "Nabipur" and that of "Salsette" Police Station in the Thana District to "Thana Mahal".

(3) An appointment of a Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police was sanctioned for the Surat District.

(4) The work of revising the Police Manual was brought to termination during the year.

(5) Under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2884/24 of 9th March 1928, the Mahal Kachery at Khandala, District Satara, was abolished and the villages thereunder were distributed between the Koregaon and Wai Talukas.

55. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 7,209 was afforded to 116 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows Fund for Constabulary" as against Rs. 6,180 given to 99 families in the year before.

Miscellaneous.

Donations to the extent of Rs. 830 were sanctioned to three European subordinate officers to cover expenses in connection with illness, from the fund for "providing passages for the wives and children of European Police Subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness."

The chief source of maintenance of this fund namely the generous donations received in past years from the Western India Turf Club, having dried up, the fund is in very low water and there will be great difficulty in future in meeting urgent and legitimate applications for assistance.

During the year 846 officers and men and 4 clerks joined the General Provident Fund and 115 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance policies.

The number of policemen who were sued for indebtedness was 512 as against 365 in 1927.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies at the various district headquarters continued to prosper and to do good work.

56. These are numerous. Many of them have already received the administrative approval of Government but financial difficulties preclude their being satisfied. The prospect of heavy expenditure in the near future for the re-armament of the armed police with a new musket which has now become a dire necessity, will further hamper the realisation of these schemes for better organization and training. The need for better housing has already been mentioned but here again financial considerations seriously limit the hope of any amelioration of conditions. The better control of public motor traffic has already been referred to. This is the only urgent requirement which holds out any hope of materialising. I refrain therefore from cataloguing in detail the numerous other improvements required by the Department to keep it abreast of the times.

Needs of the Department.

57. The year was marked by a very welcome fall under all important heads of crime, *viz.*, reported, serious and true crime disposed of. There was also some improvement in the percentage of property recovered. The continued rise in non-cognizable crime is a disturbing feature in that it brings with it an increase of duty in the service of summonses. When, as was again the case this year, the Police had to be kept below strength to effect the necessary savings in the budget, a yearly increase of work of this character must be regarded with disquietude.

Salient Features.

The outstanding feature of the year was the quasi-political agitation known as the Bardoli Satyagraha in the Surat District. As the result of recommendations of the Settlement Officer, the land revenue was increased, which the agriculturists in Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal of the Surat District, with the assistance of certain outsiders, combined to

refuse to pay. This led to a campaign of civil disobedience which seriously interfered with all branches of the local administration with the result that the Police had to be reinforced from other districts and were called upon to undertake many unwonted duties. These they carried out with tact and patience of no mean order in the face of unpopularity of a most depressing character which refused them the purchase of ordinary necessaries of life and denied them the hire of a roof over their heads. In spite of these difficulties the Police performed their duties loyally and efficiently and their services during this critical time are worthy of warm commendation.

As has been noted in paragraph 26 above the year was marked by serious communal disturbances. This type of unrest shows no sign of diminution. The freedom of Sholapur from disturbances of this character in spite of mill strikes may be attributed to the effect of the imposition of the additional police.

Generally speaking, the political situation was quiet throughout the year, except for a certain amount of agitation arranged when the Simon Commission arrived in October last.

Concluding remarks.

58. The following officers deserve special mention for their work during the year :—

Mr. A. S. Holland for the all round improvement in efficiency in Dharwar.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith for his zeal and intelligent handling of labour, traffic and political troubles in Ahmedabad.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman for the courage and organizing ability displayed by him in dealing with the Surat riots and Bardoli agitation.

Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed for his efficient handling of the Godhra disturbances.

Mr. C. C. C. Pegge for his firmness and tact in dealing with the long drawn out mill strike at Sholapur.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala for his remarkably good intelligence work at Bardoli and for his conduct during the Surat riots.

Messrs. Wilkins, U'ren and Baldwin and Rao Saheb S. R. Jagdale for specially efficient work in charge of Sub-Divisions.

Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar for Criminal Tribes work in the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. J. C. Curry who was Personal Assistant to the Inspector General for the greater part of the year carried out his exacting duties with remarkable despatch and ability.

Messrs. Rushton and Jenkins administered the Southern and Northern Ranges throughout the year with their usual industry.

The staff of the Inspector General's office has put another excellent year's work to its credit and has maintained its usual high standard of efficiency under the able control of the Office Superintendent Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin.

G. S. WILSON,
Officiating Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX "A"
REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 6.

APPENDIX "A" REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 6.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime, etc., during 1928.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1928. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1928	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	Thefts including cattle thefts	Cases of receiving stolen property	Total serious crime	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	1·83	·03	·02	·03	·02	·44	·63	·04	1·21	
2. Broach	1·38	·02	·03	·01	·02	·39	·26	·10	·84	
3. Kaira	1·64	·04	·02	·02	·03	·47	·47	·02	1·05	
4. Panch Mahals	1·63	·03	·02	·01	·05	·44	·46	·05	1·06	
5. Surat	0·88	·02	·01	·01	·01	·21	·23	·01	·52	
6. Thana	1·47	·02	·01	·002	·02	·45	·47	·02	·99	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	6·80	·03	·02	·01	·10	1·73	2·72	·03	4·63	
8. Ahmednagar	1·25	·03	·01	·01	·03	·32	·46	·02	·88	
9. East Khandesh	1·08	·01	·01	·01	·04	·34	·39	·01	·82	
10. West Khandesh	1·01	·02	·01	·02	·03	·31	·37	·02	·78	
11. Nasik	1·51	·02	·004	·01	·04	·52	·53	·02	1·15	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·58	·02	·01	·01	·03	·43	·57	·03	1·10	
12. Poona	1·99	·01	·005	·007	·03	·46	·92	·05	1·49	
13. Satara	·80	·03	·006	·002	·02	·20	·27	·02	·56	
14. Sholapur	1·38	·02	·01	·008	·04	·35	·57	·02	·98	

15. Belgaum	1·06	·05	·009	·01	·04	·30	·26	·02	·70
16. Bijapur	·77	·02	·006	·01	·02	·02	·21	·03	·53
17. Dharwar	·99	·01	·005	·009	·01	·34	·34	·008	·74
18. Kanara	·82	·01	·005	·002	·02	·12	·39	·002	·57
19. Kolaba	·72	·007	·01	.....	·008	·15	·31	·008	·51
20. Ratnagiri	·46	·006	·003	·0009	·01	·08	·23	·003	·35
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	1·17	·02	·008	·006	·02	·26	·52	·02	·87
Total, Presidency proper, including Railways.	1·37	·02	·01	·01	·03	·34	·54	·02	·99

APPENDIX "B" REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 22.

Details regarding cases and persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

—		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year	Number ordered to furnish security	Number who furnished security	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827	Number who went to jail in default of security	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range ...	1927	941	445	314	.....	131	210	60·87
	1928	870	413	318	.....	95	212	62·76
Southern Range ...	1927	631	289	209	2	78	127	57·34
	1928	518	261	207	.....	54	114	64·60
Total ...	1927	1,572	734	523	2	209	337	59·43
	1928	1,388	674	525	.....	149	326	63·46

APPENDIX "C"

Statistical figures showing the working of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, during the year 1928, as compared with those of 1927

Serial No.	Particulars	1927	1928
1	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of	51,541	42,921
2	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts prepared for record at Jails.	715	616
3	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts received for record from the City Police.	2,723	2,785
4	Number of Finger Impression Slips from outside ...	229	189
5	Total number of slips received for record during the year.	3,667	3,540
6	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as duplicates, triplicates.	6,510	476
7	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as not required under the Finger Print Rules.	1,321	616
8	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated as per Finger Print Rules.	977	2,360
9	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated on account of deaths.	29	15
10	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the original record and treated as Re-convicted Slips.	3,450	2,586
11	Number of Finger Impression Slips of beggars eliminated from the record with the Deputy Inspector General's sanction.	*Nil.*	1,040
12	Total number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the record.	12,287	7,043
13	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the end of the year.	42,921	39,418
14	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from the City Police.	13,381	14,856
15	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from other Provinces.	1,050	1,198
16	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 14.	3,661	4,461
17	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 15.	164	212
18	Number of Finger Impression Slips referred to the Poona and other Bureaux for search during the year.	16,830	17,831

APPENDIX "C"—*contd.*

Serial No.	Particulars	1927	1928
19	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 18.	2,911	4,296
20	Number of Re-convicted Slips prepared for local record.	2,495	3,208
21	Number of Finger Impression Slips and Re-convicted Slips sent to other Bureaux for record during the year.	3,507	5,607
22	Number of cases in which exhibits were received for examination and written expert opinion.	110	50
23	Amount of expert fees received during the year (Rupees).	755	500
24	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to give expert evidence.	94	69
25	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to the scenes of offences.	33	27
26	Number of days spent by experts for the above purpose (experts attended office after visiting scene of crime).	33	28
27	Number of men trained as Operators in the year ...	40	31

No. 13.

From

G. S. WILSON, Esquire, I.P.,
Offg. Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE:
Poona, 23rd May 1929.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1928.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper, Part II, for the year 1928, together with the usual accompaniments and the remarks of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer thereon.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Inspector General of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND AND BOMBAY CITY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1928.

Statistics.

During the year under report no new tribe was notified under the Criminal Tribes Act. Three more mixed gangs were notified, which brings the total of mixed gangs to 151.

The total number of registered members belonging to all the tribes and mixed gangs at the beginning of the year was 22,096. Subsequent to the submission of last year's report it was found that two Takari Bhamptas were omitted and one Rajput Bhampta was shown in excess in the Ahmednagar District. The correct total, therefore, for 1927 was 22,096.

Additions and Alterations.

During the year, 1,961 members of different tribes and gangs were registered, 313 died, 1,773 were exempted from the operation of the Act as they did not come under the category of those who were liable for registration according to Government Resolution No. 9752-1, dated the 5th December 1927, 602 were exempted owing to improvement of character, and 166 were expunged from the register for other reasons. 78 persons were sent under the orders of Government to the places mentioned below:—

Settlement : under section 16, C. T. Act.. ..	72
Indian States : under section 28, C. T. Act.. ..	4
Other Provinces : under section 13, C. T. Act.. ..	2
	78

The total number on the register at the end of the year was 21,142. Of these 2,731 were subject to the provisions of section 10, 13,017 are restricted under section 11, 5,394 are released on probation. At the close of the year 692 persons were absconding, 377 were in jail for offences under the Indian Penal Code, 152 under the Criminal Tribes Act and 36 for other offences. These figures relate to the registered members outside Settlements. The number at the end of the year of registered members inside Settlements, whose registers are in the custody

of the District Superintendents of Police of the Districts in which Settlements are situated, was as under :—

District	Number of registered members inside Settlements
Panch Mahals	44
Thana	181
Ahmednagar	286
Poona	151
Sholapur	1,380
Belgaum	485
Bijapur	327
Dharwar	842
Kanara	68
	3,764

A statement showing the number of registered members by tribe residing in various Settlements is given below :—

Name of the tribe	Number of persons in Settlements	On probation	Total
Hurs	46	7	53
Kaikadis	541	39	580
Bhamptas	947	156	1,103
Bhats	146	2	148
Mang-garudis	640	39	679
Waghris	38	1	39
Bhils	3	....	3
Futgudis	10	....	10
Waddars	85	1	86
Mangs	10	....	10
Ramoshis	38	....	38
Chhaparbands	18	1	19
Pardhis	754	21	775
Berads	60	120	180
Kammis	....	2	2
Katbus	6	5	11
Lamanis	14	2	16
Dharalas	12	....	12
	3,368	396	3,764

Of these 396 settlers were released on probation of good conduct, 43 registered settlers were absconding and 53 were in jail.

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

2. Three mixed gangs were declared and registered as a Criminal Tribe in the course of the year and they were subjected to sections 10 and 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

3. The total number of members struck off the register during the year was 2,854 as against 1,364 last year. The following tables give particulars of the members struck off the register by district and by tribe :—

Additions to and removal from the register.

According to District.

District	Number struck off the register			
	Owing to death	For improvement of character	For other reasons	Total
Ahmedabad	1	..	..	1
Kaira	184	404	1	589
Thana	4	..	..	4
Ahmednagar	9	1,132	..	1,141
East Khandesh	8	41	129	178
West Khandesh	11	35	3	49
Nasik	26	683	9	718
Poona	9	6	..	15
Satara	13	..	11	24
Sholapur	13	17	..	30
Belgaum	4	27	..	31
Bijapur	17	12	..	29
Dharwar	13	18	5	36
Kolaba	1	..	8	9
	313	2,375	166	2,854

According to Tribe.

Tribe	Number struck off the register			
	Owing to death	For improvement of character	For other reasons	Total
Berad	7	27	2	36
Bhampta (Takari)	5	15	1	21
Bhampta (Rajput)	5	2	..	7
Bhil	22	1,773	129	1,924
Dharala	7	404	..	411
Futgudi	3	..	..	3
Haranshikari (Pardhi)	4	6	1	11
Kaikadi	1	6	10	17
Kammi	..	4	..	4
Koli	6	19	..	25
Lamani	26	34	1	61
Mang	1	..	1	2

Tribe	Number struck off the register			
	Owing to death	For improvement of character	For other reasons	Total
Mang-garudi	22	29	20	71
Ramoshi	15	12	..	27
Sansia	2	1	..	3
Tadvi	2	1	..	3
Thakur	1	...	..	1
Waddar	2	13	..	15
Waghri	178	..	1	179
Mixed gang	4	29	..	33
	313	2,375	166	2,854

1,773 members of the Bhil tribe were struck off the register as they did not fall under the category of those liable to registration as per Government Resolutions, Home Department, No. 9752-1, dated 5th December 1927 and 19th March 1928.

The registration of Dharalas convicted for certain offences specified in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6886, dated 28th November 1925, automatically ceases after a certain period and in accordance with these orders 404 members of this tribe were struck off the register.

The work of rectifying the defective registers as mentioned in the last year's report is still in progress.

The members who were in jail were transferred before release to their respective districts and were registered on the expiry of their sentences. Members added and struck off the register during the past three years are given below :—

Year	Number added during the year	Number struck off the register		
		For improvement of character	For other reasons	Owing to death
1925	2,903	734	945	365
1926	2,224	1,204	387	441
1927	1,815	781	244	339
1928	1,961	2,375	166	313

Details according to different tribes are shown in columns 2 to 20 of statement I-A; statement I-B contains the distribution of the registered population according to districts.

No member whose registration had been cancelled in previous years was brought again on the register for having reverted to crime.

Roll call.

4. Every registered member, who is not specially exempted, is required to report himself daily to the Village Headman between the hours of 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. Under the existing rules a registered member, who is notified under section 10 and restricted in his movements to the area of the district, is free to move about after he has given his roll call and to remain absent from his residence till the time of his *Hazari* next day. During this interval these men, if so inclined, have an opportunity of committing offences. Some instances of this nature came to light during the year. For example, a registered gang of Mang-garudis of Nipani, district Belgaum, went to Kallol on the 1st April with a pass. On the 3rd, they gave *Hazari* as usual. Early next morning two women of this gang were arrested at Yeddore under Sadalgi Police Station for a theft committed there the previous night. They were sent up under section 22 (*1*) of the Criminal Tribes Act. The Second Class Magistrate who tried the case discharged them on the ground that they could not have committed the offence as they had given their *Hazari* to the Patil at 9 p.m. on the 3rd, as required by rule 7 of the Rules made under the Criminal Tribes Act, and when they were present at 9 p.m., it could not be said that they were absent on the night of the 3rd. In view of the Magistrate's decision the two women are now being prosecuted under section 22 (*2*) of the Criminal Tribes Act. This shows that the present system of roll call is defective for the purpose of controlling crime.

Domiciliary visits in addition to roll call are necessary for efficient preventive control and this provision has been made in the proposed new rules.

Convictions of tribesmen under the Indian Penal Code.

5. Convictions of members of criminal tribes both registered and unregistered for offences against coinage and property and for other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code are shown below with the figures of the last three years :—

Year.	Offences against		Other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Total.
	Coinage.	Property.		
1925	1	826	376	1,203
1926	1	911	413	1,325
1927	3	1,052	184	1,239
1928	2	810	290	1,102

161 settlers from different settlements were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report.

The following statement shows the convictions under the Indian Penal Code according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Un-registered members	Registered members	Un-registered members	Registered members	Un-registered members	Registered members	Un-registered members
Dharala	..	..	9	171	1	118	10	289
Mang-garudi	..	..	59	23	9	4	68	27
Bhil	..	..	54	49	7	7	61	56
Tadvi	..	..	5	13	..	5	5	18
Berad	..	..	8	43	4	14	12	57
Haranshikari (Pardhi) ..	..	..	36	8	11	3	47	11
Koli	..	..	3	17	1	3	4	20
Bhampta (Pakari) ..	..	..	23	3	2	..	25	3
Lamani	..	..	12	24	..	9	12	33
Waghri	..	2	35	5	11	8	46	15
Mang	..	..	4	25	1	9	5	34
Kaikadi	..	..	13	11	1	..	14	11
Ramoshi	..	..	2	15	1	9	3	24
Waddar	..	..	6	16	..	1	6	17
Katkari	..	..	..	29	..	1	..	30
Bhampta (Rajput) ..	..	..	13	1	12	..	25	1
Sansia	..	..	7	7	1	2	8	9
Chhara	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Futgudi	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..
Katbu	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	2
Thakur	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Chapparband	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2
Kammi	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Irani	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
	..	2	305	474	62	193	367	669

The following statement shows the percentage of total convictions of registered members to the average registered population of the last three years according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe	Average number of registered members of the last three years.	For offences under Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Section 24 of the C. T. Act.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	Total.	Percentage of conviction to registered population.
Berad	591	12	..	39	51	8·63
Bhampta (Takari)	444	25	1	40	66	14·86
Bhampta (Rajput)	194	25	1	73	99	51·03
Bhil	2,524	61	4	111	176	6·97
Chapparband	1	1	..	..	1	..
Dharala	571	10	..	89	99	17·34
Fatgudi	256	9	..	14	23	8·98
Haranshikari	626	47	..	80	127	20·29
Kaikadi	139	14	..	28	42	30·22
Kammi	20	1	..	4	5	25·00
Katbu	127	5	7	6	18	14·17
Katkari	23	..	..	4	4	17·39
Koli	581	4	..	38	42	7·23
Lamani	2,265	12	13	52	77	3·40
Mang	229	5	..	11	16	6·98
Mang-garudi	1,801	68	10	175	253	14·04
Ramoshi	675	3	4	45	52	7·70
Sansia	42	8	..	8	16	38·10
Tadvi	177	5	1	6	12	6·78
Thakur	143	..	..	19	19	13·29
Waddar	245	6	1	32	39	15·92
Waghri	9,399	46	1	124	171	1·82
	..	367	43	998	1,408	..

Convictions of registered members for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Tribes Act and other laws as compared with the preceding three years are shown below :—

Year.	No. of registered members at the close of the year.	For non-bailable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	For cognizable offences under other Acts.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of conviction to registered population.
1925	22,204	305	75	17	1,322	1,719	7·74
1926	21,771	402	63	11	1,264	1,740	8·00
1927	22,096	490	78	89	1,068	1,725	7·80
1928	21,142	309	44	64	1,029	1,446	6·84

The general fall in convictions against the registered population of the Criminal Tribes is mainly due to the more careful attention paid to registered members in districts and the more practical working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Absconders.

6. 692 registered members were out of sight at the end of 1927, of whom 156 were apprehended during the year and 152 were prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Act for contravening the rules made under section 20. Exactly the same number as that of 1927 was absent without pass on the last day of 1928. The difficulty of tracing absconding tribesmen is very great owing to the circumstances mentioned in my last year's report.

The registration of wandering gangs to whom the Criminal Tribes Act has been applied had to be postponed pending the introduction of the revised rules under section 20.

Punishments.

7. (1) *Under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.*— During the year under report 1,197 members of Criminal Tribes were convicted for cognizable offences and under the provisions of Chapter VIII Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 417 convictions were against registered members and 780 against unregistered members. Almost all the offences under the Indian Penal Code were against property.

(2) (*A*) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 21.*—23 members of Criminal tribe were dealt with under this section for avoiding registration during the year. Many members of Criminal tribes were absconding and thus avoiding registration. Several of them were traced, but could not be proceeded against under this section as there was no evidence available to secure a conviction owing to their long absence.

(*B*) *Section 22.*—Under this section 1,002 members were convicted. In previous years much confusion had arisen in the application of this section owing to the inability of the Police and the Magistrates to distinguish between the provisions of clauses 1 and 2. The issue of a circular on this point has resulted in an improvement. In some districts, however, sentences of fine or a few days' imprisonment continue to be commonly inflicted in spite of repeated orders from Government of the subject.

The District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, remarks that out of the 228 persons who were convicted as many as 79, or about 35 per cent. were let off with fine only. In this connection the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, remarks that the Magistrates in fining the members of Criminal Tribes do not appreciate two important points, *viz.*, that by fining them they are driven to commit thefts to pay the fine, and that a member of a Criminal Tribe is not an innocent member of society. The mere fact of his registration under the Criminal Tribes Act stamps him as different from his fellow man. Hence any leniency shown for an apparent trivial offence under the Criminal Tribes Act is misplaced and misunderstood by the accused. The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, reports : "During the year under report 64 registered persons were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these 18 were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30 and the remaining 46 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment without any fine. The infliction of fines on members of Criminal Tribe is not likely to improve their ways but on the contrary is an incentive to the further commission of offences relating to property." In awarding sentences in cases under this section the Court ought to take into consideration the intention of the delinquent in violating the rules and the extent of his disregard of the rules which indicates the length of his absence.

(*C*) *Section 24.*—Under this section which corresponds to section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, 27 members were convicted during the year. This section is not however much used probably because the registered member convicted under section 24 usually receives a shorter term of imprisonment than the member proceeded against under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

Use of section 23, Criminal Tribes Act.

8. The number of convicted persons liable for enhanced punishment under the provision of section 23 of the Act and the number of persons whose cases were considered in that light are shown in columns 16 and 17 of statements II-A and II-B.

Out of the 32 persons who were liable for enhanced punishments 19 were convicted and sentenced to a term of punishment provided by section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act. The view that it is obligatory on the trying Magistrate to commit the case to the Court of Sessions for trial when section 23 is added to the charge was upheld during the year by the Bombay High Court in the case Imperator *vs.* Bhau Rama, Phase Pardhi, from Ahmednagar District.

Another test case from Dharwar District is pending in the High Court. In this case the point whether it is obligatory on the part of the Magistrate to add section 23 to the charge against the accused with previous convictions under scheduled offences will be decided.

In cases committed to the Sessions Court for trial under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act it is observed that the learned Sessions Judges do not inflict the minimum punishment provided by the section, nor do they give special reasons as contemplated in section 23 for not awarding the punishment prescribed in that section. In this connection the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, remarks: "As regards the Sessions cases I venture to think the learned Judge would have been better advised to have inflicted the minimum sentence under the Criminal Tribes Act, leaving it to advisory committees or Government to recommend or reduce the sentence. In such cases one wants the moral effect created by a 'lifer' under section 23 (*b*) 'pour encourager les autres'."

Village Headman.

9. During the year under report 20 Village Headmen were reported for dereliction of duties imposed on them by section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Thirteen of these were warned, 4 were fined and 3 were punished with suspension for a short period. Almost all the District Superintendents of Police complain of the inefficiency of the Village Headmen. The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, remarks: "During the year the increased activity in working the Act in this district has been shared by the village police and they deserve part of the credit for the results obtained. Unfortunately a large number of Police Patils are still ignorant and illiterate and so unable effectively to discharge the obligations imposed on them by section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act and efforts are being made to instruct them regarding their obligations in this respect." The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, remarks: "The Village Headman on whom this responsible but obnoxious duty is imposed does not realise the seriousness of his duties and takes very little interest in his work." The District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, remarks: "The great majority of the Police Patils responsible for taking 'Hazari' and issuing passes are illiterate." The District Superintendent of Police, Satara, remarks: "It is doubtful, however, whether any improvement in this respect is to be looked for as long as a great percentage of Police Patils is illiterate. I believe it to be a fact that in a great many of such villages no regular roll-call of men under 'Hazari' is made at all, the Talathi making the necessary entries in the registers perhaps once a week or at his earliest convenience. Other business in connection with the Criminal Tribes is conducted on the same lines."

Notes on Individual Tribes.

Waghris.

10. The Waghris of the Kaira District and those found residing or wandering in the Bombay Suburban District have been declared under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The number on the register at the close of the year was 9,599 in Kaira, 2 in Ahmedabad, 1 in the Bombay Suburban District and 5 in the Broach District as against 9,435 in Kaira, 1 in Ahmedabad and 1 in the Bombay Suburban District respectively in the previous year.

During the year 342 Waghris were registered, 2 were transferred from Bombay City to Ahmedabad (one of whom died), 177 died and 1 was expunged from the register. The total increase in the Kaira District comes to 164.

Forty-six registered Waghris were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code :—

District	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences	Total
Ahmedabad	1	....	1
Broach	1	....	1
Kaira	32	11	43
Thana	1	....	1
	35	11	46

The number of registered Waghris convicted for various offences as compared with the figures of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1925	30	5	..	189	..	224
1926	38	3	..	118	..	159
1927	29	4	9	121	6	169
1928	35	1	1	123	11	171

Thirty-two registered Waghris of Kaira were absconding and 37 in jail at the close of the year. Fifty-three were arrested during the year.

Dharalas.

Dharalas are notified and registered in the Kaira District only.

The number of Dharalas on the Criminal Tribes Register at the end of 1927 was 689, and 342 persons were added during the year under report. Out of these 7 died, 404 were removed from the register on completing the period of their restriction and 3 were transferred to a settlement. The number which remained on the register was 617 at the close of the year. 134 of the 617 registered Dharalas were in jail at the end of the year.

Three hundred and eight Dharalas were convicted of cognizable offences and under the Criminal Procedure Code during the year ; only

10 of these were registered members. Dharalas are registered automatically on conviction of certain offences and restricted to their residence between sunset and sunrise.

The number of registered Dharalas convicted during the year as compared with the figures for the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under Indian Penal Code	Other cognizable offences	Bound over under Criminal Procedure Code	Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1925	23	..	15	..	56	94
1926	3	..	..	..	26	29
1927	83	54	8	..	86	231
1928	9	1	..	..	89	99

Six registered Dharalas were absconding and 134 were in jail at the close of the year ; 15 absconders were arrested during the year. In the Kaira District only the two tribes, Dharalas and Waghris, are declared as criminal tribes. The following table shows the comparative figures of the convictions obtained against the members of these tribes for offences against property during the last five years :—

Year	Dharalas	Waghris
1924	169	.. 16
1925	181	.. 25
1926	226	.. 32
1927	311	.. 32
1928	298	.. 43

The following is the comparative statement of the convictions obtained against the members of these two tribes during the year 1928 :—

Offence	No. of Dharalas convicted	No. of Waghris convicted
In Kaira District—		
Dacoity	5	....
Robbery	4	1
Burglary	39	5
Simple thefts	119	22
Murder	6	....
Culpable homicide	16	....
Miscellaneous offences	109	15
Total	298	43
Under Chapter VIII	9	1
In other districts	1	21

The offences committed outside the Kaira District were against property except two cases of uttering false coin by Waghris in Ahmedabad ; two Waghris were bound down under Chapter VIII in the Thana District.

The District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, remarks: "The Dharalas continue to show the same activity as in the past years while that of the Waghris increased to a great extent. The Waghris seldom if ever resort to violent crime. They are adepts at house-breakings and are well versed in the art of cheating. What they lack in physique is made up for by their cunning and it is a difficult proposition to induce a Waghri to part with property he has acquired by his evil ways. Dharalas on the contrary are easier to deal with in recovering property. Recent events, however, indicate that these persons who were at one time a serious menace to society on account of their violent methods have taken to more subtle means of continuing their nefarious careers. This is evident from the increase in the number of burglaries in late years."

The number of registered Waghris and Dharalas in Settlements at the close of the year was 38 and 12 respectively.

Mang-garudis.

This wandering tribe is found throughout the presidency *except in Gujerat.* During the year 84 Mang-garudis were registered in different districts. At the close of the year the number registered in different districts was as follows :—

Ahmednagar	252
East Khandesh	253
West Khandesh	347
Nasik	680
Poona	196
Satara	16
Belgaum	36
Bijapur	1
	1,781

At the end of the year the number of registered members in Settlements was 640, 112 registered Mang-garudis were out of sight and 54 were in jail. Most of the members of this tribe have no domicile and so they are restricted in their movements to the district in which they are registered. 115 members belonging to this tribe were convicted under the

Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code during the year in the following districts :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Offences under C. P. C.		Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmedabad	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bombay Suburban District.	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	2
Ahmednagar	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
East Khandesh ..	15	4	6	..	..	..	21	4
West Khandesh ..	10	5	..	..	..	..	10	5
Nasik	6	2	1	..	1	..	8	2
Poona	..	5	1	4	9	10	10	19
Sholapur	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Bijapur	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thana	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2
Belgaum	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	3
	59	23	9	4	10	10	78	37

The number of registered Mang-garudis convicted during the year as compared with those in the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	Other cognizable offences.	Offences under C. P. C.	Under Section 24, C. T. Act.	Under Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1925 ..	50	..	14	..	247	311
1926 ..	112	1	3	..	213	329
1927 ..	91	1	16	4	130	242
1928 ..	59	9	10	11	164	253

One woman of this tribe registered at Bombay was found committing theft at Ahmedabad. On her release from jail she has been ordered to be placed in a settlement.

The members of this tribe are notoriously adverse to manual labour. They wander from place to place under the pretext of shaving buffaloes and avail themselves of every opportunity to pilfer and commit burglaries. District officers are unanimously of opinion that the only practical method of dealing with them is to intern them in a settlement.

Bhils.

The Bhils as a tribe are responsible for more crime than any other class in the districts of the Central Division. Progress is being made in all the districts of this Division in carrying out the new policy in registration of this tribe as laid down in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9752-I, dated 5th December 1927.

The registered population of Bhils at the end of the year was 1,605 as against 2,879 the previous year. During the year 654 persons were registered and 1,773 were struck off the register owing to the new orders. They are distributed as under :—

District.	No. of registered persons.
Ahmednagar ..	318
East Khandesh ..	454
West Khandesh ..	6
Nasik ..	807
Poona ..	18
Sholapur ..	2
	1,605

37 registered Bhils were absconding and 55 were in jail on the last day of the year. The number of registered members of this tribe convicted for offences during the year under report is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences.	C. P. C.	Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
Ahmednagar ..	5	1	2	..	3	11
East Khandesh ..	38	5	2	..	11	56
Nasik ..	11	1	..	1	94	107
Poona ..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	54	7	4	1	110	176

The number of registered Bhils convicted during the year as compared with those of the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year.	I. P. C.	Other cognizable offences.	C. P. C.	Section 24 C. T. Act.	Section 22 C. T. Act.	Total.
1925 ..	46	9	11	..	369	435
1926 ..	28	..	15	..	350	393
1927 ..	30	3	13	6	166	218
1928 ..	54	7	4	1	110	176

Anomalies arising from the fact of Bhils having been notified in mixed gangs in former years in the East and West Khandesh Districts are being investigated.

Berads.

This is a resident tribe found in the districts of the Karnatic. The registered population at the end of the year was 599. Their distribution is as under :—

Belgaum	325
Bijapur	86
Dharwar	188
	599

The number of registered members in Settlements was 60 at the end of the year.

The number of members convicted for offences during the year is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Bijapur	1	3	..	4	..	1	..	9	10	8
Dharwar	2	15	1	4	..	1	..	15	18	20
Kanara	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Belgaum	5	24	3	6	..	1	..	15	23	1
	8	43	4	14	..	3	...	39	51	60

The number of registered Berads convicted for offences during the year as compared with that of the previous three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences.	C. P. C.	Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1925 ..	27	..	..	..	30	57
1926 ..	8	1	..	..	23	32
1927 ..	11	1	5	..	54	71
1928 ..	8	4	..	..	39	51

13 registered members were absconding and 9 were in jail at the end of the year.

Phase-pardhis—Haranshikaris.

This wandering tribe is found in most of the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions. The registered population at the end of the year was 671 as against 643 last year. 46 members were registered during the year. Their distribution is as under :—

Ahmednagar	145
East Khandesh	42
West Khandesh	63
Nasik	13
Sholapur	386
Bijapur	2
Dharwar	20
	671

In addition to the above, 754 registered members were residing in various settlements. Convictions of members of this tribe are shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	20	31	1
East Khandesh ..	2	4	4	1	..	..	..	3	9	5
West Khandesh ..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	6	10	1
Nasik	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
Sholapur	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	46	1
Bijapur	5	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	9	2
Dharwar	2	..	2	1	..	..	6	9	19	1
	36	8	11	3	..	..	9	71	127	11

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year	I. P. C.	Other cognizable offences	C. P. C.	Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1925 ..	15	3	3	..	29	50
1926 ..	58	..	6	..	48	112
1927 ..	45	15	16	3	65	144
1928 ..	36	11	..	9	71	127

102 registered members were out of sight and 32 were in jail at the close of the year.

The members of this tribe, unlike the Mang-garudis, have no objection to manual labour though they prefer to live in jungles. A voluntary settlement for them was started under the auspices of the C. I. D. at Harigaon near Belapur in the Ahmednagar district where ample agricultural labour is available throughout the year on a large estate owned by the Belapur Sugar Company, which produces sugarcane and manufactures sugar. By the end of the year there were 91 registered members of this tribe along with their dependents working on this estate. The men, women and children are fairly well paid for the work they do and they are working to the satisfaction of the company. The Settlement is supervised by 2 Head Constables unarmed and 4 Constables armed of the Ahmednagar district. This Settlement was started late in the year under report. It is in its experimental stage and further steps towards its development are being taken in consultation with the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar.

Rajput Bhamptas.

This tribe is chiefly found in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts and also in some villages of the Jath and Akalkot States.

The registered population at the close of the year was 207. They are distributed as under :—

Ahmednagar	145
Poona	2
Sholapur	60

78 members were absconding and 53 were in jail at the close of the year. A good many members wanted for registration are also absconding. During the year 24 persons were registered. The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Surat	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Ahmednagar ..	11	..	12	..	..	..	..	46	69	..
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sholapur	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	26	28	4
	13	1	12	..	1	3	..	73	99	4

Note.—Five persons were convicted under section 21, Criminal Tribes Act, who had evaded registration for a long time.

Their activities extend over the whole of India, and they are born criminals. They possess a high degree of intelligence. A gang consisting of 4 males and 7 females was found in Indore City on 5th March 1928. They posed as Marathas. Five of them who had previous convictions were prosecuted under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, at Indore on 22nd June 1928, and the rest absconded.

Another gang consisting of 58 Rajput Bhamptas was detected at Amritsar in the month of October. They had gone there to commit thefts during the 'Divali' and 'Dasara' festivals. Of these 58, 33 belonged to the Ahmednagar District, of whom 11 absconded and 22 were arrested and sent to Ahmednagar for being dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act. 4 were prosecuted at Amritsar in specific cases of theft. 2 absconders were sent to Bombay for being dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Six Rajput Bhamptas absconded from the Sholapur District. Five of them were convicted in Bellary District and one at Tiruvanmali, South Arcot, Madras Presidency. All these persons were subsequently dealt with under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act at Sholapur.

Takari Bhamptas.

Uchalias and Ghantichors.

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as below :—

Ahmednagar	140
East Khandesh	46
Nasik	69
Poona	80
Satara	62
Belgaum	32
Dharwar	10
	439

In addition to the above there are 947 registered members of this and of the Rajput Bhampta tribe in various settlements. The activities of this tribe are as extensive as those of the Rajput Bhamptas. Usually their depredations occur in places far away from their homes. All big fairs and places of pilgrimage are visited by them, and they are expert railway thieves. Of the registered population 23 were absconding and 28 were in jail on the last day of the year. 9 persons of this tribe and 6 Rajput Bhamptas were sent to settlements during the year. One Rajput Bhampta was sent to Hyderabad (Deccan) under section 28 of

the Criminal Tribes Act. 72 members were convicted for offences as shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	20	..
East Khandesh	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
Nasik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Poona	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..
Satara	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..
Sholapur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Bijapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dharwar	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	8	..
Kanara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..
Thana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Belgaum ..	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	2
	23	3	2	..	1	..	2	38	66	3

3 persons who were evading registration were traced, prosecuted and convicted under section 21, Criminal Tribes Act, and were subsequently registered. The reason for the fall in the number of convictions during the year is that 56 were convicted in a gang case under section 401, Indian Penal Code, last year. The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences.	C. P. C.	Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1925 ..	23	..	10	..	48	81
1926 ..	35	1	9	..	48	93
1927 ..	64	..	3	5	47	119
1928 ..	23	2	1	2	38	66

Lamanis or Wanjaris.

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as follows :—

East Khandesh	43
Belgaum	5
Bijapur	1,785
Dharwar	475
	2,308

95 persons were registered during the year. 171 registered members were absconding and 22 were in jail at the end of the year. 110 members were convicted for offences as shown below :—

District.	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
East Khandesh	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
Bijapur	11	14	..	1	13	..	..	41	65	15
Dharwar	1	6	..	4	..	..	1	10	12	10
Belgaum	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	12	24	..	9	13	..	1	51	77	33

The number of registered persons convicted during the year as compared with that in the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences.	C. P. C.	Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1925 ..	19	1	6	..	54	80
1926 ..	19	3	..	..	97	119
1927 ..	27	..	..	..	77	104
1928 ..	12	..	13	1	51	77

There are 159 Tandas of Lamanis in the Bijapur District. Supervision over them is difficult as the Tandas are at a distance from the villages. 65 Tandas have been moved close to villages and the work of shifting more is in progress. In order to legalise the removal of the Lamani Tandas the District Superintendent of Police has been advised to have recourse to section 11 (1) *b* of the Criminal Tribes Act prior to the actual shifting of these Tandas.

Kaikadis or Korchas.

The members of this tribe are found mostly in Central and Southern Divisions either as residents or wanderers. The number of registered members at the close of the year was 172 and they were distributed as under :—

Thana	8
Bombay Suburban District	1
East Khandesh	7

West Khandesh	1
Poona	10
Sholapur	39
Bijapur	17
Dharwar	26
Kanara	8
Kolaba	55
	172

The number of registered members residing in various settlements at the close of the year was 541. 45 members were registered during the year, 5 were absconding and 5 were in jail at the end of the year.

A statement showing the number of persons convicted in different districts for offences during the year under report is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
East Khandesh ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Nasik	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Poona	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
Sholapur	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	22	2
Dharwar	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	2
Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Kolaba	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thana	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Belgaum	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	..
	13	11	1	..	..	..	..	28	42	11

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences.	C. P. C.	Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.
1925 ..	8	..	..	..	4	12
1926	17	..	..	..	9	26
1927 ..	14	..	..	1	23	38
1928 ..	13	1	..	..	28	42

A gang of Kaikadis (Javeri Kaikadis) mentioned in last year's report was placed in a settlement under the order of Government. In regard to this tribe the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, remarks— "Many of the Kaikadis living in Sholapur District work in fields as labourers and as mill-hands. There is a sub-section called Chor Kaikadi who subsist chiefly by thieving. They are a sturdy race and very clannish. When formed in a gang they prefer dacoities to burglaries. A few of this tribe have joined the Police Force and do well for the armed Branch."

Waddars.

This tribe is generally found in the districts of the Southern and Central Divisions. The number on the register at the end of the year was 253 and was distributed as under :—

Sholapur	27
Belgaum	2
Bijapur	87
Dharwar	137
	253

Besides the above, the number of registered members in various settlements was 85 at the end of the year. 35 members were registered during the year, 23 were absconding and 1 was in jail at the end of the year. The number of persons convicted for offences during the year in different districts is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Bombay Suburban Division.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nasik	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sholapur	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	11	13	2
Bijapur	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	1
Dharwar	1	11	..	1	..	1	..	16	17	13
Belgaum	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	6	16	..	1	1	2	..	32	39	19

The total number of convictions of registrees during the year under report in comparison with those of the three preceding years is given below :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences	C. P. C.	Section 24, C. T. Act	Section 22, C. T. Act	Total
1925 ..	6	..	..	..	13	19
1926 ..	16	..	..	..	21	37
1927 ..	15	3	..	..	20	38
1928 ..	6	..	1	..	32	39

The Futgudis of Thana are burglars and live in two Talukas of the District. The present system of roll-call is not a sufficient curb on their activities. The District Magistrate, Thana, in this connection remarks :— " The District Superintendent of Police's report shows that the crime committed by these registered criminals is still on the increase and that they utilise the railway for committing offences in proximity to it'." The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, and the Commissioner, Northern Division, support the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate and favour the location of Futgudis in a settlement instead of leaving them scattered about as at present. During the year ten registered members of this tribe were placed in the Presidency Construction Settlement at Pimpalgaon Kunjhira in Sangamner Taluka, Ahmednagar District.

Section 28.

11. Three Phasepardhis from West Khandesh District and one Rajput Bhampta from Sholapur District were deported to the Hyderabad State, the former to the Aurangabad Settlement and the latter to Walwad village in Taluka Bhum in Hyderabad Territory.

Foreigners.

12. A gang of 29 Delhiwal Bauriahs from the village of Shaffi Mohomed in Sinjhoro Taluka, District Nawabshah in Sind was brought to book. This gang had been committing crime in the Bombay Presidency for many years back. They used to visit the Presidency in batches of eight or nine disguised as 'Sadhus' After committing a burglary they used to despatch the stolen property by railway parcel to their head-quarters in Sind.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thana, reports that Iranis and Kathodis going to or returning from Bombay continued to give trouble and are suspected of being responsible for a number of offences. One offence under section 394, Indian Penal Code, was committed under Umbergaon Police Station by a gang of five Iranis of whom four were convicted and one was discharged.

The District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, reports that 15 Irani gangs visited his district. Finger Impression Slips of adult members of these gangs were sent to the Finger Print Bureau; three of them were traced in Poona Bureau and five in the Madras Bureau with previous

convictions, but by the time the result of the search had been received the gangs had left the district.

Wandering gangs.

13. During the year 391 wandering gangs came under observation in the Presidency. 286 belonged to notified criminal tribes, of which 86 were Irani gangs. The remaining 105 gangs belonged to various classes generally considered as non-criminal.

Irani gangs continued to give trouble as before and it is hoped that the situation in regard to them will improve when the further steps of registration and application of section 10 (*b*) which have been proposed are approved by Government.

General.

14. The District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, again brings to notice the anomalous situation arising from the Kalyanpur Settlement within the City limits and urges its removal to the site of the Umedpur Settlement. The District Magistrate, Sholapur, and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, strongly support this proposal. The removal has been held up for want of funds. Inadequate lighting and defective fencing have made matters worse in affording opportunities to the settlers to get out of the Settlement to commit crime in the City.

Members of these two Settlements were responsible for 37 offences in Sholapur City, Sadar Bazaar and Sholapur Taluka as against 45 the previous year. Of these 26 were detected and brought home to 41 settlers and their dependants, 36 of whom were convicted; and in 11 cases settlers were definitely suspected but the offences could not be proved against them. Apart from these there were several petty cases in which investigation was refused and the accused settlers were sent to the Settlement Manager for departmental action. Settlers from the Kalyanpur Settlement were responsible for a dacoity at Tarapur in Pandharpur Taluka which was detected.

The question of the control of Criminal Tribes in the Native States of the Southern Mahratta Country is a difficult one. The absence of proper supervision affects the districts bordering on the Native States. Efforts are being made to induce the State authorities to enforce the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act more rigorously and to co-operate with the British Police. This year the Kolhapur Durbar has established a Criminal Tribes Settlement at Kolhapur. In this Settlement 200 Criminal Tribe members are interned at present. The Chiefs of other States are also reported to have been invited to take similar action.

Conclusion.

15. The good effects of the operation of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act are becoming more and more apparent as years go by. Crime in districts in which criminal tribes used to be very active is steadily dropping. The Act is gradually gaining an effective hold on the criminal tribes and the process of control and reformation is making slow but sure progress. The working of the Act efficiently requires intelligent co-operation on the part of the Village Headmen. Unfortunately the majority of the Patils are ignorant

men and unable to discharge the obligations imposed on them by section 26 of the Act; and the drastic reductions in the Police Forces necessitated the abolition of the Village Patrol System. Certain District Magistrates have ignored the wishes of Government that Superintendents of Police should be consulted as to the suitability of persons for appointment to the post of Police Patil. It is of the utmost importance for the successful operation of the provisions of the Act that the Police Patils should pull their weight and co-operate with the Police.

During the year under report 72 registered members of different tribes were admitted into various settlements.

Revised rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act and revised notifications are under the consideration of Government. They should help considerably towards ensuring proper control over the criminal activities of the wandering gangs and in providing better supervision of registered members of Criminal Tribes and, furthermore, in securing uniformity of procedure under the Act throughout the Presidency.

Control and reformation must go hand in hand, and while controlling the activities of the Criminal Tribes, efforts must be made simultaneously to provide them with the necessary facilities for earning their livelihood. In this Presidency these facilities are scarce and on that account more settlements are necessary. The extension of settlements, both industrial and agricultural, is an urgent need.

The Criminal Tribes Branch of the C. I. D. continued to deal efficiently with the numerous questions arising from the administration of the Act under the able guidance of Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar.

G. S. WILSON,

Officiating Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

STATEMENT I-A.

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal tribes for the Sind) according

Tribe.	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bauriah	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	537	98	...	...	...	...	98
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	452	26	...	2	...	...	28
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	195	24	...	2	...	...	26
Bhil	2,879	654	1	...	...	...	655
Chapparband	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharala	689	342	...	...	...	...	342
Futgudi	259	2	...	...	...	...	2
Pardhi	643	46	1	...	...	...	47
Kaikadi	146	45	...	9	...	1	55
Kammi	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katbu	126	10	...	...	...	...	10
Katkari	23	4	1	...	...	...	5
Koli	574	8	1	...	...	...	9
Lamani	2,277	95	...	1	...	...	96
Mang	222	47	...	...	...	...	47
Mang-garudi	1,775	84	3	18	...	...	105
Ramoshi	684	57	...	...	...	...	57
Sansia	44	3	...	...	...	...	3
Tadvi	174	5	...	...	...	...	5
Thakur	166	8	3	...	...	...	11
Waddar	233	35	...	...	1	...	36
Waghri	9,437	342	...	7	...	...	349
Mixed gang	535	26	...	...	...	...	26
Total ...	22,096	1,961	10	39	1	1	2,012

I-A.

year 1928 in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and to tribes.

Total of columns 2 to 8.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement of character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
635	7	27	2	36	...	...	...
480	5	15	1	21	...	11	...
221	5	2	...	7	...	...	...
3,534	22	1,773	129	1,924	2	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,031	7	404	...	411	...	...	...
261	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
690	4	6	1	11	...	4	...
201	1	6	10	17	...	...	2
22	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
583	6	19	...	25	1	...	...
2,373	26	34	1	61	...	1	...
259	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
1,880	22	29	20	71	...	11	...
741	15	12	...	27	...	...	...
47	2	1	...	3	...	...	...
179	2	1	...	3	...	...	...
177	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
269	2	13	...	15	...	...	...
9,786	178	...	1	179	...	...	...
561	4	29	...	33	...	...	...
24,108	313	2,375	166	2,854	7	27	2

STATEMENT

Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of section 10 only.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bauriah	...	...	...	...	...	3
Berad	...	...	...	36	...	599
Bhampta (Takari) ...	9	...	20	41	...	391
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	6	1	7	14	...	207
Bhil	3	...	5	1,929	1,584	21
Chapparband	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dharala	3	...	3	414	...	615
Futgudi	10	...	10	13	...	154
Pardhi	1	3	8	19	...	671
Kaikadi	10	...	12	29	...	172
Kammi	...	...	...	4	...	18
Katbu	...	...	...	...	...	136
Katkari	...	...	1	1	16	11
Koli	...	...	1	26	557	...
Lamani	3	...	4	65	...	2,308
Mang	1	...	1	3	2	261
Mang-garudi	17	...	28	99	...	1,776
Ramoshi	2	...	...	29	4	696
Sansia	6	...	6	9	...	38
Tadvi	...	...	...	3	...	176
Thakur	...	...	3	4	159	14
Waddar	1	...	1	16	...	253
Waghri	...	...	...	179	...	4,377
Mixed gang	...	...	...	33	409	119
Total ...	72	4	112	2,966	2,731	13,017

I-A.—*continued.*

population at the end year.		Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	No. in jail on the last day of the year.			Remarks.
Released on probation.	Total.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other offences.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...	799	6	13	3	8	1	...	
48	439	16	23	2	22	6	...	
...	207	2	78	6	13	29	11	
...	1,605	6	37	24	37	9	9	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	617	...	6	15	126	6	2	
94	248	...	5	...	8	7	...	
...	671	49	102	4	20	7	5	
...	172	17	5	1	3	2	...	
...	18	...	...	...	...	3	...	
...	136	...	34	...	4	1	...	
...	27	4	...	1	1	...	...	
...	557	1	9	1	15	6	...	
...	2,308	25	171	19	8	10	4	
3	266	...	8	...	13	2	...	
5	1,781	111	112	18	25	27	2	
12	712	5	15	...	18	7	...	
...	88	2	6	1	1	...	1	
...	176	6	1	...	2	2	...	
...	173	1	...	1	6	2	1	
...	253	8	23	5	1	...	...	
5,230	9,607	3	32	53	20	16	1	
...	528	2	9	2	26	9	...	
5,394	21,142	264	692	156	377	152	36	

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal tribes for the Sind) according to Districts

1	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
Kaira	10,124	684	...	...	...	...	684
Broach	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Thana	273	6	5	...	...	...	11
Bombay Suburban District ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	2,111	77	...	9	...	...	86
East Khandesh	839	429	1	8	...	...	438
West Khandesh	888	8	4	...	...	...	12
Nasik	2,764	273	...	2	...	...	275
Poona	318	38	...	8	...	...	46
Satara	790	107	...	...	...	...	107
Sholapur	678	63	...	...	...	...	63
Belgaum	444	13	...	...	...	...	13
Bijapur	2,080	58	...	...	...	...	58
Dharwar	736	174	...	1	1	1	177
Kanara	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	31	31	...	4	...	...	35
Total ...	22,096	1,961	10	39	1	1	2,012

I-B.

year 1928 in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and in which registered.

Total of columns 2 to 8.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement of character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
10,808	184	404	1	589	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,197	9	1,132	...	1,141	...	3	...
1,277	8	41	129	178	...	...	...
900	11	35	3	49	...	6	...
3,039	26	683	9	718	7	3	...
364	9	6	...	15	...	14	...
906	13	...	11	24	...	...	...
741	13	17	...	30	...	...	...
457	4	27	...	31	...	...	...
2,138	17	12	...	29	...	1	...
915	13	18	5	36	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	1	...	8	9	...	...	2
24,108	313	2,375	166	2,854	7	27	2

STATEMENT

1	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of section 10 only.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11.
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	1	...	2
Kaira	3	...	3	592	...	4,984
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	5
Thana	10	...	10	14	14	162
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ahmednagar	17	...	20	1,161	319	717
East Khandesh	1	...	1	179	454	644
West Khandesh	9	3	18	67	393	435
Nasik	9	...	19	737	1,515	787
Poona	1	...	15	30	18	307
Satara	5	...	5	29	...	818
Sholapur	12	1	13	43	2	696
Belgaum	...	...	...	31	...	426
Bijapur	...	...	1	30	...	2,103
Dharwar	5	...	5	41	11	861
Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	8
Kolaba	...	...	2	11	...	55
Total ...	72	4	112	2,966	2,731	13,017

I-B—*continued.*

population at the end year.		Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	No. in jail on the last day of the year.			Remarks.
Released on probation.	Total.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other offences.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,232	10,216	3	38	68	146	22	3	
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	270	8	5	...	8	7	...	
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
..	1,036	85	119	...	43	33	22	
..	1,098	7	13	6	29	17	2	
..	833	40	90	6	27	11	1	
..	2,302	16	70	39	58	23	2	
9	334	40	27	3	5	4	...	
59	877	4	29	...	33	11	...	
..	698	19	55	6	6	8	3	
..	426	6	10	...	9	4	...	
..	2,108	12	200	15	7	8	1	
..	872	15	36	13	5	4	2	
...	8	5	...	...	1	...	...	
..	55	3	...	...	...	...	...	
5,394	21,142	264	692	156	377	152	36	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of criminal tribes

Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Offences under C. P. C.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Berad	...	...	8	43	4	14	...	3
Bhampta Takari ...	...	...	23	3	2	...	1	...
Bhampta Rajput ...	...	...	13	1	12	...	1	3
Bhil	...	...	54	49	7	7	4	10
Chhaparband ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Chharas	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Dharala	...	...	9	171	1	118	...	9
Futgudi	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Haran shikari ...	...	...	36	8	11	3	...	...
Kaikadi	...	...	13	11	1	...	...	...
Kammis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Katbu	...	...	5	2	...	...	7	3
Katkari	...	...	...	29	...	1	...	1
Koli	...	...	3	17	1	3	...	...
Lamani	...	...	12	24	...	9	13	...
Mang	...	...	4	25	1	9	...	...
Mang-garudi	...	...	59	23	9	4	10	10
Ramoshi	...	...	2	15	1	9	4	2
Sansia	...	...	7	7	1	2	...	...
Tadvi	...	...	5	13	...	5	1	3
Thakur	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Waddar	...	...	6	16	...	1	1	2
Waghri	...	2	35	5	11	8	1	3
Mixed gangs	...	...	4	27	2	33	1	2
Irani	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2	309	501	64	226	44	51

II-A.

in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1928.

Offences under C. T. Act.					Total.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Section 21.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total.		Number of persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Number of persons actually dealt with under section 23.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	28	11	...	39	111	2	1	
3	26	12	2	43	72	2	2	
5	21	52	..	78	108	.....	.....	
1	16	94	1	112	243	5	4	
...	...	...	...	...	3	.....	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	3	.....	.....	
4	88	1	...	93	401	3	.....	
...	8	5	1	14	23	1	.....	
...	46	25	9	80	138	.....	.....	
...	24	4	...	28	53	1	1	
...	3	1	...	4	5	.....	.....	
...	4	2	...	6	23	3	3	
...	...	4	...	4	35	.....	.....	
...	...	37	1	38	62	1	1	
...	33	18	1	52	110	1	.....	
1	1	10	...	12	51	.....	.....	
...	84	80	11	175	290	1	1	
...	23	22	...	45	78	4	1	
...	8	...	...	8	25	.....	.....	
...	...	6	...	6	33	.....	.....	
...	...	19	...	19	22	.....	.....	
...	28	4	...	32	58	6	2	
9	113	10	1	133	198	1	2	
...	2	29	...	31	100	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	4	.....	.....	
23	556	446	27	1,052	2,249	32	19	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of criminal

District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Offences under C. P. C.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...
Broach	...	...	1	8	...	1	...	...
Kaira	...	...	40	171	12	118	1	9
Thana	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	3
Bombay Suburban District	...	...	5	4	...	8	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	31	9	16	...	2	...
East Khandesh	...	...	64	51	15	12	3	4
West Khandesh ...	...	...	14	32	6	34	1	2
Nasik	...	...	21	52	3	12	1	10
Poona	...	...	3	11	1	4	9	11
Satara	...	...	9	27	3	16	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	51	12	...	...	6	5
Belgaum	...	...	17	38	4	6	1	1
Bijapur	...	...	26	23	...	5	20	4
Dharwar	...	...	10	34	4	10	...	2
Kanara	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	...	2	309	501	64	226	44	51

II-B.

tribes during the year 1928 according to Districts.

Offences under C. T. Act.					Total.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Section 21.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total.		Number of persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Number of persons actually dealt with under section 23.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	
...	1	...	...	1	11	.....	1	
13	197	11	1	222	573	3	.....	
...	15	5	1	21	46	1	.....	4 Iranis.
...	5	...	...	5	22	1	1	
7	20	81	...	108	166	1	1	
1	9	26	7	43	192	.....	.....	
...	17	47	...	64	153	1	1	
...	23	176	6	205	304	5	4	
...	5	24	...	29	68	.....	.....	
1	12	25	...	38	93	4	1	
1	133	13	...	147	221	.....	.....	
...	16	10	...	26	93	4	3	
...	41	21	3	65	143	7	5	
...	54	7	7	68	128	4	1	
...	8	...	...	8	10	.....	.....	
...	...	...	..	...	18	.....	.....	
...	...	...	2	2	2	.....	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	
23	556	446	27	1,052	2,249	32	19	

No. 3529.

Dharwar, 19th May 1929.

Returned with compliments;

It is very satisfactory that there has been a distinct drop in the number of convictions of registered persons under the Indian Penal Code and that last year's drop in the number of convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act has been maintained in this year also.

The criminality of the Berads does not seem very serious judged by the figures for convictions for offences against property of the last four years. These figures seem to bear out my own impression formed mainly from the Berads in Settlements, that the caste has considerably improved in recent years. I would suggest that the time has come to consider, if it will not be sufficient to limit the registration of the Berads to those who are convicted of offences as has been done for the Bhils.

2. The Rajput Bhamptas hold the premier place for the percentage of conviction to the registered population. The great majority will have to be placed in Settlements and the enquiry under section 16 is proceeding against a large proportion of them prior to obtaining an order from Government placing them in a Settlement, but as a great number are absconding in other parts of India it will, take time for the Police to track them down.

I agree that many of the Mangarudis now wandering in the District need to be placed in Settlements, though I would not go the whole way as is advocated in the report and say that all of them need to be so interned. I think that there are some groups whose reformation is hopeful without being placed in a Settlement.

There has been a welcome improvement recently in the possibilities of taking more new persons into Settlements, partly due to the discharge on license to their villages of many persons who have earned their discharge by their good conduct while in Settlements, and partly due to the increased possibilities of employment since the opening of the Presidency Construction Settlement.

As a result it has been possible to recommend to Government for internment in a Settlement every case proposed by the Police, where after due enquiry such a course has been advisable. No cases are pending for want of accommodation, and I think that very shortly every member of a Criminal Tribe who should be in a Settlement can be placed therein.

H. STARTE,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1928 for the

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	2	8	...	10	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	1	3	...	4	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	5	2	...	7	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	5	8	...	13	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	8	11	...	19	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	29	71	...	100	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	146	422	...	568	18
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	5	23	...	28	...
		Total ...	201	548	...	749	18
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	143	348	...	491	9
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	11	29	...	40	5
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	28	122	...	150	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	22	98	...	120	9
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	14	...	15	3
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	24	126	...	150	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	31	219	...	250	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	161	667	1	827	2
19	325 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	31	...	39	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	141	667	1	807	16
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	54	193	2	245	10
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	7	...	8	1
22 A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	29	157	...	186	7
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	43	190	1	232	14
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	38	216	...	254	1
		Total ...	735	3,084	5	3,814	77

PART I.

Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...
1	3	4	3	2	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...
4	4	9	2	...	11	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	68	1	6	75	24	15	99	1	...	...	1	1
205	190	110	25	19	154	262	62	416	1	...	13	16	73
4	7	15	2	...	17	4	3	21	...	...	...	...	...
232	223	213	33	28	274	291	80	565	2	...	13	20	74
63	126	129	60	103	292	1	...	293	1	...	...	2	6
6	15	9	3	2	14	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
31	36	65	10	8	83	...	...	83	...	...	1	...	19
34	35	31	8	3	42	7	1	49	...	...	...	...	2
4	2	4	1	1	6	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	1
31	18	43	4	54	101	7	3	108	...	...	4	1	2
59	21	154	8	6	168	21	17	189	2	...	...	2	...
348	167	237	33	38	309	204	54	513	2	...	234	5	42
18	7	9	1	4	14	3	1	17	...	...	...	1	...
465	148	141	18	17	177	203	81	380	1	1	299	1	72
76	50	72	10	25	109	54	8	163	...	2	8	8	12
3	2	2	...	...	2	17	...	19	...	...	1	...	1
44	32	93	5	5	103	1	1	104	...	...	...	7	16
67	40	91	11	8	111	179	56	290	...	1	2	4	8
76	58	93	13	12	118	25	8	143	...	1	24	...	9
1,325	757	1,173	185	286	1,649	725	189	2,374	6	5	568	26	190

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	73	150	...	223	13
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	133	430	9	554	87
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	104	415	11	508	20
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	30	180	2	208	9
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,103	5,141	161	6,083	185
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	13	...	14	...
		Total ...	1,444	6,329	183	7,590	314
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	55	262	15	302	15
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	29	279	1	307	2
		Total ...	84	541	16	609	17
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	133	635	6	762	22
		Theft { ordinary	1,043	7,475	685	7,833	330
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	142	484	7	619	26
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	100	386	...	486	2
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	136	452	8	580	13
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	70	436	44	462	12
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	2	14	3	13	...
		Total ...	1,626	9,882	753	10,755	405
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V) ...	4,090	20,384	957	23,517	831

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14 + 15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
12	88	29	17	63	109	14	...	123	...	1	...	2	1
107	101	99	31	124	263	57	8	320	1	4	1	4	22
93	74	30	18	272	331	16	3	347	...	1	...	2	4
100	32	32	13	21	68	51	20	119	1	...	2	1	9
555	786	1,182	138	3,228	4,709	273	65	4,982	2	7	109	59	38
2	4	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...
869	1,085	1,380	217	3,708	5,488	411	96	5,899	4	13	112	69	74
178	58	34	13	4	66	394	51	460	...	...	87	2	5
118	34	119	13	21	154	56	22	210	...	...	60	3	6
296	92	153	26	25	220	450	73	670	...	...	147	5	11
136	110	347	35	110	498	165	94	663	...	2	1	12	10
1,183	851	2,863	194	2,387	6,129	545	261	6,674	7	13	5	51	46
126	100	255	15	95	372	271	74	643	...	2	2	8	1
64	45	337	25	8	370	80	35	450	1	4	...	5	5
144	115	209	23	73	313	341	51	654	1	2	65	8	3
218	53	114	28	37	223	1,318	211	1,541	...	...	107	3	16
3	2	3	...	5	11	13	2	24	...	...	...	...	...
1,874	1,276	4,128	320	2,715	7,916	2,733	728	10,649	9	23	180	87	81
4,596	3,433	7,047	781	6,762	15,547	4,610	1,159	20,157	21	46	1,020	207	130

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	3	23	...	26	2
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	45	268	3	310	2
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	647	5,657	1	6,303	2
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	231	1,159	...	1,390	...
		Total ...	926	7,107	4	8,029	6
		Grand Total ...	*5,016	27,491	961	31,546	837

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1927 −4,728 cases.

Northern Range ... +128 { +13 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +115 cases retaken.

Southern Range ... +160 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year.

Total .... +288 cases.

i. e., 5,016 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
8	4	5	...	7	12	15	8	27	...	...	...	...	1
79	45	167	5	22	187	58	17	245	...	...	7	1	7
119	475	5,361	235	104	5,701	4,148	3,921	9,849	...	7	...	36	8
43	136	1,014	24	169	1,207	438	399	1,645	...	4	...	25	...
249	660	6,537	264	302	7,107	4,659	4,245	11,766	...	11	7	62	16
4,845	4,093	13,584	1,045	7,064	22,654	9,269	5,404	31,923	21	57	1,027	269	446

A, Part I, for 1927 :—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1928

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State. Public Tranquillity. Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	3	14	...	...	10	8
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	.....	2	...	...	2	1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	9	6	1	...	9	6
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	6	12	...	...	14	5
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	7	11	...	...	13	5
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	21	102	...	...	101	79
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	869	2,460	77	5	1,758	779
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	6	21	2	...	22	18
		Total ...	921	2,618	80	5	1,929	901
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	270	473	21	1	512	259
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	13	63	...	...	23	12
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	63	268	12	...	194	100
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	25	91	...	...	86	49
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	3	14	3	...	11	7
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	14	70	2	...	67	52
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	25	184	5	...	184	154
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	334	1,257	8	...	1,120	424
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	22	2	...	21	9

A—PART II:

for the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.				
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	1	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
22	4	21	25	16	6	...	...	1	...	3
979	25	1,318	1,959	391	1,294	7	...	154	52	152
4	...	3	20	4	16	...	...	...	...	...
1,028	31	1,362	2,006	411	1,318	8	...	155	52	158
253	20	194	1	...	...	3	...	12	...	6
11	4	50	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
94	12	106	...	...	...	1	...	18	1	...
37	2	29	7	...	6	...	...	1	...	...
4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	15	18	10	8	...	...	...	...	1
30	2	15	43	12	31	5	...	...	2	1
696	5	410	444	100	304	1	...	52	411	33
12	...	5	32	4	28	.....	...	...	...	2

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as compared in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	238	946	17	...	888	209
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	70	267	16	...	230	107
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	.....	24	...	...	19	5
23A	332, and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	63	239	9	...	229	164
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	49	223	5	...	213	128
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	36	191	5	...	160	100
		Total ...	1,204	4,332	105	1	3,957	1,769
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	148	593	17	10	320	129
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 353.	Robbery	108	335	13	4	336	167
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	42	140	7	1	117	41
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	32	105	9	...	106	50
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	685	2,806	86	14	2,822	1,717
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	11	50	2	2	36	23
		Total ...	1,026	4,029	134	31	3,737	2,127

A—Part II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.				
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant. Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
679	5	226	409	68	302	2	...	46	502	25
123	7	85	160	14	129	1	3	2	...	14
14	...	5	55	4	45	...	...	...	1	...
75	4	53	1	1	...	...	...	11	...	10
85	1	46	344	84	220	1	...	7	7	4
60	...	57	21	5	15	1	...	4	16	...
2,188	62	1,299	1,538	297	1,088	15	3	156	940	96
191	52	386	91	...	90	3	...	5	...	4
169	5	84	158	13	121	1	...	5	5	2
76	2	57	52	4	47	...	...	...	...	2
56	4	22	78	36	35	...	...	...	1	...
1,105	33	518	666	113	500	10	1	40	202	113
13	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1,610	96	1,088	1,045	166	793	14	1	50	208	131

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	99	384	10	...	362	61
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	22	277	4	...	262	138
		Total ...	121	661	14	....	624	199
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	120	685	9	...	655	480
		Theft { ordinary ...	721	5,097	86	1	5,043	3,773
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	70	386	6	...	364	276
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	115	606	10	...	634	479
36	419, 420	Cheating	154	435	15	...	445	262
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	121	549	1	...	553	178
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	8	...	...	4	3
		Total ...	1,302	7,761	127	1	7,698	5,451
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)—	4,574	19,401	460	38	17,945	10,447

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.				
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant. Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
301	...	111	1,036	102	870	...	...	...	162	36
124	1	30	82	30	46	...	...	3	71	13
425	1	141	1,118	132	916	...	...	3	233	49
175	3	120	531	163	278	4	2	15	...	15
1,270	32	662	610	327	458	13	3	10	15	47
88	13	82	424	95	405	4	...	...	1	3
155	3	69	154	71	78	1	2	5	...	11
183	12	123	532	46	345	5	...	1	92	9
375	...	112	3,562	477	2,737	...	...	4	214	16
1	...	...	31	6	22	...	...	...	...	...
2,247	63	1,168	6,044	1,185	4,323	27	7	35	322	101
7,498	253	5,058	11,751	2,191	8,438	64	11	399	1,755	535

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	3	10	...	...	11	9
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	38	278	5	...	276	221
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	682	6,797	25	...	6,750	6,245
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	158	1,091	3	4	1,132	1,076
		Total ...	881	8,176	33	4	8,169	7,551
		Grand Total ...	*5,455	27,577	493	42	26,114	17,998

A—PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks				
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
2	...	1	35	11	24	1	...	...	...	...
55	...	31	70	52	18	1	...	3	5	2
505	4	691	4,433	4,011	352	1	...	12	...	28
56	69	104	676	595	65	2	4	...	...	28
618	73	827	5,214	4,669	459	5	4	15	5	56
8,116	326	5,885	16,965	6,860	8,697	69	15	414	1,760	593

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1928 for the

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 201, 214, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	47	389	427	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	3	17	20	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	46	294	340	5
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	11	50	61	4
8	264 to 267. ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	11	54	65	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	18	19	.....
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	33	574	607	.....
		Total ...	152	1,387	1,539	13

B—PART I.

Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind.

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision	Remarks
	Discharge or acquittal	Conviction					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
30	104	240	42	.....	.....	1	
.....	7	7	6	.....	.....	.....	
16	82	160	76	.....	.....	.....	
3	16	25	38	.....	.....	.....	
3	9	49	3	.....	.....	.....	
5	6	7	1	.....	.....	.....	
5	68	507	27	.....	.....	.....	
62	292	1,004	168	.....	.....	1	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	4	4	.....
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	.....	.....	.....	.....
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	1	2	3	1
		Total ...	1	6	7	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	8	55	63	6
		Total ...	8	55	63	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	6	6	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	51	1,611	1,662	307
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	2	40	42	7
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	576	12,220	12,795	1,651
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	7	7	.....
		Total ...	628	13,884	14,512	1,965
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	16	208	224	42
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	23	235	258	34
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	131	2,431	2,562	321
		Total ...	170	2,874	3,044	397
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	295A to 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	5	6	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	4	4	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	102	1,237	1,339	236
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	57	293	350	41

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision	Remarks
	Discharge or acquittal	Conviction					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
5	27	14	11	.....	.....	1	
5	27	14	11	.....	.....	1	
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
809	391	98	57	.....	1	.....	
29	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6,448	2,946	1,020	730	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	
7,289	3,341	1,126	794	1	1	.....	
73	62	7	40	.....	.....	.....	
76	80	46	22	3	1	.....	
1,237	697	151	156	.....	.....	.....	
1,386	839	204	218	3	1	.....	
3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
543	364	79	117	.....	.....	.....	
126	100	32	49	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation insult and annoyance.	229	4,393	4,622	800
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290.	Public and local nuisances	5	582	587	24
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	1	1	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	9	135	144	1
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	56	56	20
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	21	93	114	6
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	30	322	352	20
		Total ...	454	7,071	7,525	1,148
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		1,209	48,813	50,022	268
		Total ...	1,209	48,813	50,022	268
		Grand Total ...	*2,622	74,090	76,712	3,798

Note.—The total in Column 6 should correspond with the total of

* Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 2,712 figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1927 :—

Northern Range	...	−4	difference not explained.
Southern Range	...	−86	Do. do.
Total	...	−90	cases

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision	Remarks
	Discharge or acquittal	Conviction					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,250	1,070	294	209	.....	.....	.....	
108	56	314	35	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	22	95	20	.....	.....	.....	
.....	13	16	7	.....	.....	.....	
15	37	32	24	.....	.....	.....	
119	125	65	23	.....	.....	.....	
3,175	1,789	929	484	.....	.....	.....	
3,453	3,422	40,810	2,069	.....	.....	.....	
3,453	3,422	40,810	2,069	.....	.....	.....	
15,370	9,715	44,084	3,745	4	2	2	

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

1927, and column 4 of this Statement :—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1928 for

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Section of I. P. Code.			
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...
	118,119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	69	510	14
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	3	34	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	60	320	17
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	18	74	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	10	56	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	.....	22	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	213	1,894	68
		Total ...	373	2,910	99
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	2	6
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	2	1	...
		Total ...	2	3	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	21	136	...
		Total ...	21	136	...

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind.

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance	Remarks: Transferred	Remarks: Committed	Remarks: Dormant	Remarks: Died, escaped
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	A	B	C	D
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	589	24	173	312	59·54	69	10	...	...	1	...	...	...
.....	37	...	21	8	23·52	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	393	4	110	181	58·70	81	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	92	4	34	16	21·62	27	5	...	...	...	6	...	...
.....	66	...	10	51	91·07	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
.....	22	...	6	7	31·81	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	2,175	...	996	1,673	85·27	98	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3,374	32	750	2,248	74·70	290	46	...	...	2	6	...	...
.....	8	...	3	...	...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	11	...	6	...	...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	157	1	86	22	16·17	41	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
.....	157	1	86	22	16·17	41	5	...	...	2	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED	
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	10	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	130	3,331	1
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	3	101	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,578	27,683	6
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	1,711	31,125	7
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	21	314	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	58	418	2
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	399	5,960	...
		Total ...	478	6,692	2
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offence against religion ...	1	12	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	12	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	255	2,591	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	85	652	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	654	9,371	6
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	17	606	54
28	294a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	1	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	49	326	61
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	78	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	65	420	38
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	25	320	...
		Total ...	1,171	14,389	159
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	1,533	58,116	560
		Total ...	1,533	58,116	560
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*5,289	113,371	833

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	6,431
Northern Range	—991
Southern Range	—151
Total ...	—1,142

PART II—*continued.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year	REMARKS						
			Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance	Transferred	Committed	Dormant	Died, escaped
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	A	B	C	D
.....	10	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	3,435	448	1,192	179	5·37	193	1,423	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	104	14	82	8	7·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209	29,053	3,514	10,481	2,060	7·43	2,042	10,960	...	...	1	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
236	32,607	3,979	11,760	2,247	7·21	2,235	12,385	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	333	39	105	41	13·05	80	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	477	50	274	47	11·19	40	85	...	...	1	...	...	...
16	6,343	896	2,818	231	4·71	351	1,997	15	...	...	...	...	...
19	7,153	985	3,177	369	5·51	471	2,150	15	...	1	...	...	...
.....	13	1	9	3	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	12	...	9	2	16·66	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	2,813	292	1,109	139	5·36	256	975	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	735	59	244	85	13·03	155	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	9,906	1,094	4,376	503	5·36	581	3,345	...	...	7	...	...	...
.....	677	8	194	427	64·69	29	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	435	...	90	232	69·94	106	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	78	...	12	31	39·74	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	541	34	162	137	59·94	174	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	342	33	137	64	20·00	21	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	15,553	1,521	6,342	1,623	11·15	1,372	4,686	...	...	9	...	...	...
571	59,638	677	6,015	46,945	80·00	2,122	3,864	103	...	15	...	...	...
571	59,638	677	6,015	46,945	80·00	2,122	3,864	103	...	15	...	...	...
1,000	118,493	7,195	28,136	53,454	46.80	6,536	23,136	118	...	30	6	...	...

—Part II, for the year 1927 and column 4 of this Statement :—
total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B—Part II, for 1927.
persons—Difference not explained.
Do. do.
persons.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind for the year 1928.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,096	1,505	48·64	5,60,328	1,08,202	45·08
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	286	...	.....	18,698	...
(*c*) Other thefts	5,547	3,186	57·43	3,35,376	1,33,141	45·56
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	62	22	51·61	42,182	6,080	19·38
(*b*) Other Robbery	184	104	56·52	21,556	3,944	27·9
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	218	152	69·72	33,784	13,884	51·97
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	58	18	31·03	52,774	1,717	25·45
Total ...	9,165	5,284	57·65	10,46,010	2,85,606	38·87
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	8	6	75·00	198	165	73·75
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	26	22	84·61	4,616	3,373	52·23
Total ...	34	28	82·35	4,814	3,538	47·68

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Percentage. Column 7.
Rs. 87,272	Rs. 50,182	57·50

(2) Rs. 11,386 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 35,016 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1928 in 102 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1928 is Rs. 16,807.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1928 in 1,732 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 3,40,849.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1928 in 1,003 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 1,26,071.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	2	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	3
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	...	4
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	
	5. Surat	...	1	...	...	4
	6. Thana	...	1	1	1	3
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	1
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	3
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	1	1	4
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	...	3
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	1	5
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	6
	Total ...	...	12	6	7	44
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	1	3	5
	14. Satara	...	1	...	1	4
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	...	5
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	4
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	1	4
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	4
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	4
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	1	...	7
	Total ...	...	10	5	7	44

D.

Presidency excluding Sind for the year 1928.

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the officiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32	2	251	...	5	1,089	...	25	1,413
13	...	108	...	...	411	...	...	536
28	...	211	...	4	754	...	20	1,023
19	...	133	...	3	568	...	15	743
16	...	137	...	2	595	...	8	763
23	...	165	...	...	511	...	...	725
8	1	99	...	...	265	...	...	375
25	1	166	...	...	628	...	...	826
34	...	218	...	...	710	...	...	969
23	...	164	...	...	559	...	...	750
35	1	229	...	...	833	...	...	1,106
21	2	162	...	...	348	...	...	535
277	7	2,063	...	14	7,266	...	68	9,764
38	18	376	...	...	1,150	...	7	1,600
35	...	203	...	...	692	...	...	936
23	2	162	...	...	596	...	...	790
28	1	157	...	...	581	...	...	774
23	...	168	...	...	544	...	...	741
37	...	198	...	...	772	...	...	1,014
18	...	146	...	...	411	...	...	579
16	...	102	...	...	347	...	...	469
17	...	135	...	...	435	...	...	591
39	11	174	...	...	577	...	...	800
264	32	1,820	...	...	6,105	...	7	8,294

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,824
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,468
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,596
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	*2,402
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	...	6,434
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	142
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,610
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	15,438
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,877
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	...	1,305·38
	Total ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 36,998 Area in Ry. miles 1,305·38
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,357
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,910
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,556
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,611
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,707
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,169
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,989
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,876
	Total ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 39,851 Area in Ry. miles 1,876

* Includes population and area of 4 Police stations of the Rewakanda Agency and Baroda Cantonment Police station.

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., Column 7 minus Column 19 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
890,911	355,301	20	11	2·70	630	2,348	1·66
307,745	70,096	9	11	2·73	574	532	1·08
710,982	116,534	17	13	1·56	695	1,570	1·53
†454,677	54,758	13	21	3·23	612	941	1·26
674,351	158,977	10	8	2·16	883	1,086	1·42
769,916	71,924	16	23	4·73	1,048	1,445	1·99
152,840	70,377	6	6	0·38	408	1,044	2·76
731,552	87,596	17	15	8·00	885	1,350	1·61
1,075,837	246,662	25	19	4·69	1,110	1,974	1·31
†613,265	74,773	14	19	7·25	817	842	1·12
832,575	144,566	29	20	5·31	752	1,873	1·69
.....	.....	11	10	2·44	.....	895	1·67
7,204,652	1,461,564	187	176	for Districts. 4·0 for Railways. 2·44	737	15,230	1·68
1,003,038	278,261	22	32	3·34	630	2,429	1·51
1,026,259	93,473	20	17	5·24	1,096	698	0·95
742,010	197,726	15	16	5·77	939	2,469	3·13
952,996	103,568	18	15	5·95	1,231	1,216	1·57
796,876	101,194	16	22	7·70	1,075	998	1·34
1,036,924	239,804	25	16	4·54	1,022	1,343	1·82
401,727	63,065	12	16	6·61	698	316	0·54
562,942	45,353	10	14	4·63	1,200	385	0·83
1,154,244	77,247	12	14	6·74	1,953	567	0·95
.....	.....	13	21	2·34	.....	1,603	2·0
7,633,011	1,199,691	163	183	for Districts. 5·31 for Railways. 2·34	926	12,223	1·47

† Excludes population and area of Mowas Estates.

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Administrative Offices.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	2	11
	27 Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	1	1	2	6
	Total ...	4	3	1	4	17
	Grand Total ...	*4	*25	*12	*18	105
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 59 officers serving in the Bombay Presidency Proper; Agency, 2 in Aden, 18 on leave, deputation, etc., and 2 permanent vacancies among Superinten the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police *viz.*, 112 for the Bombay Presidency as a whole.

† There has been a net increase of 58 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of and the text of the Report (Para. 33).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
38	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	48
2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16
25	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	63
566	39	3,897	...	14	13,371	...	75	†18,126
1	...	5	...	..	22	...	...	28
1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
1	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	10
...	...	4	...	...	38	...	...	42
2	...	6	...	...	50	...	...	58

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

besides these, there are 21 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 5 in Western India States dents of Police, which make up the total sanctioned strength of Gazetted officers of and above

below the rank of Inspectors, and men over that of the last year. The increase is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
		16	17	18	19
Administrative Offices.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	91,08,158	33,855	91,42,013*	Area in sq. miles 76,844 Area in Ry. miles 3,181·38
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1928-29 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,68,101

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., Column 7 minus Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,48,87,663	26,61,255	250	359	for Districts. 4·57 for Railways. 2·38	821	27,453	1·51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of Scriptory Staff.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal
excluding Sind

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	39	1,370	40	1,342	93	388	36
	2. Broach	16	519	13	475	32	211	10
	3. Kaira	32	989	32	946	89	587	28
	4. Panch Mahals	22	719	19	695	81	389	14
	5. Surat	20	742	18	678	43	282	13
	6. Thana	26	606	20	662	62	297	18
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	10	364	9	340	23	93	10
	8. Ahmednager	29	794	24	756	42	441	20
	9. East Khandesh	38	928	37	888	70	424	35
	10. West Khandesh	25	725	25	689	65	363	16
	11. Nasik	41	1,062	40	1,016	54	474	40
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	29	505	29	455	...	156	25
	Total ...	328	9,411	306	8,942	653	4,105	265
Southern Range.	13. Poona	62	1,533	58	1,532	95	522	57
	14. Satara	39	895	35	853	62	388	30
	15. Sholapur	30	758	26	730	47	272	25
	16. Belgaum	33	738	29	720	51	343	23
	17. Bijapur	27	112	25	683	42	366	18
	18. Dharwar	41	970	36	945	62	402	37
	19. Kanara	22	556	16	533	32	294	12
	20. Kolaba	19	449	17	430	32	235	10
	21. Ratnagiri	20	570	19	550	32	309	11
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	47	751	42	749	51	85	42
	Total ...	340	7,932	298	7,730	506	3,216	265

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency for 1928.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	4	1	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	2	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	22	5	173	...	9	...	...	1	2	3	6
...	7	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	3	54	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	2	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	5	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	39	17	210	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	10

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	527	40	704	178	334	194
	2. Broach	...	198	18	293	58	55	70
	3. Kaira	...	432	32	384	87	140	148
	4. Panch Mahals	...	323	19	322	24	69	125
	5. Surat	...	217	18	305	37	51	194
	6. Thana	...	234	20	414	25	77	182
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	105	9	260	3	35	166
	8. Ahmednagar	...	254	24	593	32	116	114
	9 East Khandesh	...	205	37	667	18	41	188
	10. West Khandesh	2	264	25	445	16	44	106
	11. Nasik	...	379	40	873	9	52	288
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	327	29	463	85	129	91
	Total ...	2	3,460	306	5,723	573	1,143	1,866
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	468	53	847	120	250	439
	14. Satara	...	274	35	623	25	37	177
	15. Sholapur	...	447	26	572	89	79	156
	16. Belgaum	...	159	29	470	15	24	152
	17. Bijapur	...	220	25	469	15	38	116
	18. Dharwar	...	271	36	690	132	148	311
	19. Kanara	...	207	16	379	8	34	100
	20. Kolaba	...	193	17	246	24	52	65
	21. Ratnagiri	...	124	19	439	21	38	81
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways	...	222	42	713	68	85	188
	Total ...	...	2,525	293	5,448	517	785	1,785

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
180	352	25	64	4	64	...	12	44·24	·12	·86	27
43	139	9	17	1	7	1	3	45·30	·12	·61	47
119	254	27	39	...	16	5	12	35·20	·91	1·27	43
95	246	20	8	1	5	1	4	74·12	·20	·55	27
141	117	13	7	2	1	1	6	40·85	·75	·98	66
50	143	8	8	2	....	...	7	47·22	·79	1·01	40
70	69	5	4	4	...	...	2	19·11	1·16	·52	25
214	120	38	9	2	3	...	1	20·11	·40	·13	43
248	178	19	7	8	...	...	4	25·43	·64	·43	41
70	290	21	2	...	...	...	6	22·38	3·50	·84	35
135	291	17	10	3	3	...	4	65·65	·17	·88	47
48	37	18	13	2	11	...	11	67·12	·71	2·11	50
1,413	2,236	221	188	29	110	8	72	...	...	·77	491
292	166	43	20	7	17	...	19	19·59	·52	1·19	10
224	191	23	...	1	...	...	12	10·36	·02	1·34	46
171	73	18	9	21	4	...	5	166·84	3·33	·68	32
226	146	12	2	...	...	...	6	79·02	·21	·83	22
245	101	13	1	4	...	...	7	14·08	·23	·98	31
217	71	61	18	7	7	2	10	107·71	·29	1·01	30
160	91	5	1	...	...	...	4	232·17	·64	·71	24
43	169	13	14	1	...	1	...	128·50	1·58	...	21
11	265	16	3	...	...	...	5	152·98	1·41	·87	21
119	114	11	8	3	1	...	10	86·5	·23	1·25	7
1,708	1,387	215	76	44	29	3	78	...	...	·97	244

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Offices.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	34	10	38	10	...	...	34
	27. Police Training School, Nasik .	8	4	8	4	2	110	18
	Total ...	42	14	46	14	2	110	52
	Grand Total ...	710	17,357	650	16,686	1,161*	7,431*	582*
	Dangs ...	1	27	1	27	...	27	2

* Twenty-three Muskets and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Dangs and 95 rifles, 23 columns 7, 8 and 9 of this statement will give the total number as shown

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	61	22	383	...	19	...	...	1	3	3	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

muskets and 7 revolvers in the Mahi Kantha Agency when added to the grand total in in the Armament Return for the Presidency Proper.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.		
		By promotion.	By khillats presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.		Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Offices.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	130	38	10	...	...	...
	27. Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	8	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	130	46	14	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	2	6,175	650	11,185	1,090	1,928	3,651
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

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E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+4
3,121	3,617	436	264	73	139	11	150	...	...	0·86	731
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

or officers of higher rank. Head constables should be shown as men.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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